



Daily Report

East Asia

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Japan

Takeshita Holds First News Conference

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[News conference held by Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita with unidentified reporters on 7 November at the prime minister's official residence—live]

[Text] [Question] Mr Prime Minister, since you announced your cabinet lineup last night and since this is your first formal news conference, would you first comment on the fundamental ideal, political posture, and aspirations of the Takeshita administration?

[Takeshita] As I said this morning, in a nutshell, it boils down to actions in good faith, and I would like to make this my motto. Both in domestic and foreign policy areas, it has been said that I subscribe to the principle of consensus. In the future, too, I will continue to listen to all points of view. However, if I only keep listening and do nothing about what I have heard, there will be problems. Therefore, when the time comes, I will have to make decisions—that is the position I find myself in now. Accordingly, for decisions I have made, I will follow up with actions in good faith.

[Question] It appears that the process of forming the cabinet progressed very smoothly. Were there any particular points with which you deliberated at length? Also, are you satisfied with the results?

[Takeshita] It is difficult to make a self-evaluation of anything. Evaluations should be made by you, fellow citizens. In the final analysis, a correct assessment will come only after the people have seen the accomplishments of the cabinet.

I have always said that party members should sweat [ase o nagasu] for the party. Further, I will say that we should sweat for the country. In forming the cabinet, I was guided by the fundamental principle that I should ask those who have been making self-sacrifice and devoting themselves to the interests of the party to make further contributions to the country in their respective fields.

At the same time, however, the continuity of policy is an important thing, as I have always said. Therefore, wherever such continuity is demanded most, I have asked the persons who have been in charge to carry on and retain their posts.

Generally speaking, I view it as a cabinet of hardworking professionals reflecting harmonious combinations of veterans and new faces who have been sweating for the party.

[Question] My question is about one aspect of your fundamental posture. I understand that you, Mr Prime Minister, at the first session of your cabinet, urged

members of the cabinet to lay particular emphasis on political ethics and official discipline. When you were a candidate for the office of prime minister, I don't think that I heard you talk much about political ethics. On this occasion, would you tell us how you see the political ethics issue?

[Takeshita] Most important in that respect is each individual's philosophy about it. In the past, there have been extensive deliberations in the Diet on that issue and an accord was even reached on the so-called norms of deeds. In a nutshell, it boils down to how individual politicians view the issue. In other words, one should maintain strict self-discipline about his or her private life.

[Question] The next question in that respect is about the money ties in politics. It has constantly been argued that there is something dubious about political contributions. The LDP recently announced a summary of its draft plan on revising the Political Contributions Control Act, providing for doubling the ceiling of contributions from businesses or labor unions from 100 million yen to 2 million yen. Meanwhile, there have been criticisms from business communities about fund-raising parties; for example, such parties that raised as much as 2 billion yen. The announced LDP plan calls for legal binding to make businesses include such contributions in their taxable income. Do you think that public distrust concerning money will come to an end in the future? Also, would you comment on your basic posture in this respect; that is, how you will approach the Public Contributions Control Act issue?

[Takeshita] The present Political Contributions Control Act has a by-law including an article providing for a future review of the act. This article was originally intended to replace business contributions with contributions by private individuals wherever possible in the future. In reality, however, this is one of the things that can be easier said than done.

Speaking of the tentative revision plan you have mentioned, which was compiled by the LDP subcommittee chaired by Mr Nishioka, I personally hold a more or less favorable view of it. I think that it is a realistic plan. Nevertheless, I feel that it is an issue that should be discussed in the Diet, and that further consideration should be made at Diet sessions.

Regarding fund-raising parties, there are some questions yet to be resolved, I feel, about the status of sponsors; that is, whether they should be defined as voluntary groups or groups required to file reports under the Control Act. The subcommittee plan contains obligations for filing such reports and, generally speaking, I feel that it is a good plan as far as this point is concerned.

[Question] Article 8 of the by-law you have referred to states that ways and means will be studied to further increase private contributions 5 years after the act took effect. Judging from what you have just said, it appears that it will be difficult to implement this provision. Am I right?

[Takeshita] Private individuals may include purely private individuals and individuals representing companies. While I subscribe to the principle of fixed-amount contributions by groups, it is my personal feeling that a line should be drawn between purely private individuals and individuals representing corporations.

[Question] I would like to turn to domestic affairs. My first question is about the foreign exchange rates. Reportedly, the dollar exchange rate rose slightly to the 135 yen level on the New York market this morning. However, there is no question that the yen exchange rate has reached an unprecedentedly high level. Regarding the current apprehensions about the dollar's value, it is observed in some quarters that the positions taken by various countries on policy coordination are questionable. What measures will the Japanese Government take in dealing with this issue? Will it strengthen its market intervention, or reduce interest rates, or further expand domestic demands? In any case, I feel industrial circles will be asked to make greater sacrifices. What measure do you plan to take?

[Takeshita] You have just mentioned three general propositions. First, the fundamental thing about the foreign exchange market issue is for us to implement the Louvre accord faithfully. This explains everything. While it means cooperative action, including concerted interventions in markets, financial authorities of other countries have also been calling for the implementation of the Louvre accord, and therefore I believe that it should be made a fundamental issue. However, regarding the amount of intervention, it is beyond my authority to mention the scale and timing of that intervention, because it will have an effect on the market only when the scale and timing are kept secret.

I think your question is to the point, as you mentioned the proposal concerning interest rates. However, regarding the interest issue, particularly when the issue concerning the official rate is taken into consideration, it is precisely what has to be handled exclusively by the Bank of Japan, and I feel the administration should take strict caution against intervening in this issue.

Regarding the third question, on the expansion of domestic demands, on various occasions, such as the Group of Seven meeting or the economic declaration issued at the summit, various measures were cited by the parties concerned as tasks to be carried out in promoting political coordination. Among the measures cited were reduction of financial deficits by the United States and the expansion of domestic demands by Japan, West Germany, and other countries. Fortunately, with the increase of revenues through such measures as the sales of NTT [Nippon Telegraph and Telegram] stocks, favorable conditions, so to say, have been created. In this connection, I hope our efforts in this concern will not end by just passing the bill on supplementary budgets at Diet sessions, but rather more flexible financial measures should be taken now and also later in working out

the budget plans for the next fiscal year. The outline, as I have just mentioned, was clearly indicated in the budget requests from ministries and agencies near the end of August. [Question] Stock prices are falling around the world. In this respect, some feel that this signals a return of the Great Depression of 1929. What is your view?

[Takeshita] Before answering that question, I would like to modify what I have said about interest rates. There should be harmony, so to speak, among policies dealing with interest rates, and it is our expectation that readjustment is being made in that direction, although the authority rests with the central bank.

In view of the basic conditions—that is, the fundamentals—of the Japanese economy, I believe that domestic stock markets are responding in a level-headed manner in what can be described as a readjustment phase on the part of both individual and institutional investors.

Concerning the global fall of stock prices—be it a 30-percent slide or slightly over 10%—I would like to stress the need for readjusted interest rate policies and level-headed responses. At the same time, as the U.S. Administration and Congress are in the midst of discussing further cuts in the budget deficit, I have great hopes for an agreement emerging from this process.

[Question] Next, we would like to ask your views on financial issues. To end the dependence on the issue of deficit-covering bonds by the fiscal 1990 has been taken as one target. However, when the recent situation is taken into consideration, it has been observed in some quarters that better conditions have been created. Mr Prime Minister, do you plan to stick to this objective?

[Takeshita] During my long-term service as finance minister, I was repeatedly questioned at Diet sessions whether it was appropriate to always carry the lofty banner concerning something impossible. However, as you have just mentioned, I feel that it seems to have become possible now. In this regard, concerning the ending of dependence on deficit bonds by the fiscal year 1990, we will continue to make it an objective of our efforts since it is an important measure in ending deficit financing.

[Question] We feel that the major trend in the future will be to carry out the reconstruction of the government finances as well as to promote the expansion of domestic demands and restructuring of the economic system in accordance with our pledges made to other countries. The first concrete plans aimed at these objectives will be worked out in the draft 1988 budget program. Taking these points into account, what plans do you have in mind to deal with this issue? We would like to hear your major plans.

[Takeshita] I have hitherto insisted that inflation is tantamount to the most serious tax increase. In this concern, I am convinced that it is essential to avoid inflation caused by financial deficits. Within this framework of government financing and through flexible financial operations, the outlines for expanding domestic plans will be clearly worked out in the budget requests of various ministries and agencies, and I feel that these plans should be carried out.

We have so far set up quotas for reducing ordinary expenditures which certainly are not expenditures for investment, and I feel this was a primary factor that has enabled us to improve our financial administration. Therefore, if we should suddenly slacken the reins now, our past efforts might end in naught. To avoid this, we will try to carry out our financial and economic administration in such a way as to promote expansion of domestic demands while persistently maintaining the stability of commodity prices. At the same time, I feel that we must take a position of further setting strict quotas for ordinary expenditures in compiling budget plans.

As you know, the government issued the so-called prospects and guidelines for the second half of the eighties after deliberations were held at the Economic Deliberations Council. Since some points in this document are now obsolete, and now that an able person has been appointed to lead the Economic Planning Agency, I feel that it is about time to request that the council deliberate on some questions concerning the economic management in the second half of the eighties. Of course, I do not mean that the council will have to complete their deliberations before the budget plans are compiled.

[Question] Next, regarding land prices, we understand that you will call the Diet into another extraordinary session later for deliberations. But how do you see this issue now? Also, if the prices stabilize at the current high levels, it will be a problem for the people. What type of measures are you planning to enact early on to bring down the prices?

[Takeshita] Regarding land prices, I have asked Seisuke Okuno, director general of the National Land Agency, to be in charge of measures dealing with land during the process of assembling the cabinet last night. This part of the cabinet lineup shows my attitude concerning this issue. That is the way I see it.

Specifically, I depend greatly on the ability of Mr Okuno as the minister in charge.

First, I would like to point out that of late, the LDP and the government have unanimously agreed on a specific plan. As you know, under this specific plan, relevant tasks have been divided into three categories: immediate tasks; midterm tasks, and long-term tasks. In this connection, I would like to point out that we have begun taking measures to step up window guidance at banking

institutions. I do not know concrete, exact amounts set for window guidance. However, I can say that there is already a sign of favorable trends toward stabilization in land prices. In addition, the government has helped chiefs of autonomous bodies take various measures including designation of areas requiring supervision and control. I believe that this effort is also producing favorable effects now. We have various figures showing the demand-supply situation, but I believe that the new minister in charge will take concrete measures to adjust and regulate this situation. This regulatory function may be indicated in the National Land Agency Establishment Act. However, the fact that I have clearly instructed the new state minister in charge of the land affairs to take specific measures to cope with the current land situation means that a consensus has been reached to resolutely take practical action rather than simply working out regulatory measures. I do not know if this is a proper expression, but I would like to say that, basically, there are two different categories of land in the Japanese archipelago. That is, there are areas where land prices soar exorbitantly and areas where there are no price hikes or prices even go down. I am really under the impression that there are such two different categories of land in the Japanese archipelago. Therefore, the fourth general land development plan was announced as a long-term program during the Nakasone government. This plan calls for efforts to shift from unipolar concentration to multipolar dispersal. I believe that we should further step up these efforts; otherwise, it will be difficult to effect a radical solution.

[Question] I would like to ask a question regarding the tax reform system. I believe that this is also the most important task for the Takeshita cabinet. How are you going to tackle this issue in the future? What relations will you have with the House of Representatives Tax System Reform Consultative Committee in this regard? What is the ideal form of reform in the tax system? I understand that there is a plan to establish a welfare object tax. What do you think about this plan?

[Takeshita] First, concerning the tax system reform, I will have close consultations with the party and direct the Finance Ministry have full internal arguments on the issue. Then we should listen to the opinions of tax councils of both the government and the party. I think that this is a task to be tackled through close consultations with the party. I became finance minister in 1979. Our party's Policy Affairs Research Council Chairman Watanabe succeeded me and worked for 2 years as finance minister. Four years later, I became finance minister again. I was succeeded by Mr Miyazawa, who is still working as finance minister. I do not mean to say that the Finance Ministry has been monopolized by the three of us; however, the three of us have constantly worked together for the formulation of original land programs and their examination. We are going to work together again. In this context, I believe that we should tackle this issue through close consultations with the party. As for the points that I have hitherto maintained,

first of all, as many of you may know, there was a resolution on the reconstruction of the government finances which was written in the same language and adopted by both the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors in December 1979. All the members signed up as sponsors for the resolution and it was approved unanimously by both houses. This resolution was suggested because the plan for the so-called general consumption tax was not well received in the 1979 election. The plan was originally worked out through consultations among the ruling and opposition parties in view of the fact that it would be necessary to have stabilized financial resources for the purpose of providing the people with substantial welfare. But the structure of the plan concerning the general consumption tax failed to obtain the understanding of the people. In this connection, the resolution was worked out to the effect that administrative reform should be carried out first, then rational retrenchment of expenditures should be promoted, and finally a drastic reform of the taxation system should be implemented to deal with this issue. In this matter, I have always regarded this resolution as the starting point for handling the issue as it was worked out jointly by the ruling and opposition parties.

I am sure you have just asked this question because of your concern about the welfare tax, in view of the fact that stabilized financial resources will be necessary to provide the people with substantial welfare. Basically speaking, no specific purpose should be attached to the tax as far as possible, so that the tax revenues can be appropriated for various expenditures in accordance with priorities based on government policies. This is the right course of action and I feel that theoretically speaking, the tax with a purpose should not be worked out mainly for a specific purpose. However, as I stated at the recent conference of the government and the ruling party, it will be most appropriate to convince the public with a general argument that the government now requires stabilized financial resources, in consideration of the fact that Japan has further become an aging society compared to the time when the resolution was adopted in December 1979.

Moreover, I think you may have mentioned this question because of your concerns about the propositions made at the Diet sessions. First of all, we now have the Consultative Council on the Tax System, which was established primarily through the strenuous efforts of Mr Ito, chairman of the LDP Executive Council, while he served as the chairman of the LDP Policy Affairs Research Council. At this council, members from both the ruling and opposition parties have exchanged points of view on various issues, and I feel that through these deliberations, they have almost reached a general and potential agreement on shifting from the idea of correcting the so-called unfair taxation system to the idea of securing stabilized financial resources.

Since the Consultative Council on the Tax System is the place where members of both the ruling and opposition parties can hold consultations, I think it can be regarded

as an organ most suitable to solicit the people's opinions. And since the issue will also be discussed among all parties at the Diet, I am certainly not in a position to unilaterally state that the Consultative Council on the Tax System should be established. However, I feel that it is an organ that has made positive achievements. Next, we would like to ask your views on administrative reform. As we understand that your cabinet will carry on the line worked out under the Nakasone administration, we think that administrative reform will become a major task. We understand that there are still various problems that have been left over by the Nakasone administration, including the plan of scrapping and rebuilding various ministerial organs and agencies. We would like to hear what concrete plans you have in mind to start this reform, and also what are your views on the process of the reform?

[Takeshita] Administrative reform is listed as the first task to be carried out in the resolution on the reconstruction of government finances which was adopted in 1979, as I have just mentioned. And then, after former Prime Minister Ohira had passed away in 1980, an administration was formed under Prime Minister Suzuki, in which former Prime Minister Nakasone was appointed as director general of the then Administrative Management Agency [which has been reorganized as the Management and Coordination Agency]. It was then that the administrative reform began. In fact, we have already made some achievements. For example, as I have already mentioned, it is now possible to invest in public works projects with the funds obtained from the sales of NTT and other stocks. And it has become unnecessary to appropriate part of general revenues for the national debt consolidation fund which is used to pay off debts.

At this juncture, as you have just pointed out, we should be cautioned against one attitude. The telephone and telegraph public corporation has been privatized, the tobacco public corporation has been turned into the Nippon Tobacco Company, and the National Railways Corporation has also been divided into several Japan Railway companies. If we become complacent with these results and feel that the administrative reform has been completed, then the cart we have pushed uphill will once again roll down the sharp slope.

In this connection, as you have just mentioned, there are naturally substantial problems. But there are also other problems, including one concerning deregulation, that are still under deliberations at such organs as the Consultative Council on the Administrative Reform. The spirit of promoting administrative reform can certainly be applied to solving these problems effectively. Therefore, I think it is an important task for us to guard ourselves against feeling that the reform has already been completed.

[Question] I would like to ask a question regarding educational reform. The government decided on a detailed plan for educational reform in October. It is

going to implement reform on the basis of this detailed plan. The government now faces the important task of establishing a body to continue the job of the former provisional education reform council. We are anxious to know how this new body will be inaugurated. In addition, funds should be provided to implement various recommendations. How are you going to carry out educational reform?

[Takeshita] Concerning educational reform, I and new Education Minister Nakajima conducted consultations with four party executives yesterday on his appointment to the new post. In asking him to accept my offer for the new post at this meeting, I told Mr Nakajima to take proper measures to deal with recommendations from members of the provisional education reform council in close consultation with experts in the party. These measures will include inauguration of a body to continue the job of the provisional education reform council. Naturally, the government should have a unified stand on this question. Education Minister Takajima is well aware of the importance of this issue. At the meeting, I heard him express a strong determination to hear views of the ruling party and various organizations, and consolidate his position regarding how to carry out educational reform in the most effective way. There seems to be some concern about how to secure necessary funds. However, generally speaking, it is not desirable to establish a separate, independent budget. It is not a reasonable method in budgetary compilation.

[Question] Now, I would like to hear your views on another reform, that is, the reform of the agricultural system. How are you going to tackle the pending issue of liberalizing 12 agricultural products? What is your position on rectifying the current food control system? I would like to hear your views on agricultural system reform.

[Takeshita] When I was assuming a post in the party—it was probably toward the end of last year—I received detailed recommendations from the agricultural system deliberation council. I believe that the position called for in these recommendations should be respected. I am looking forward to the implementation of these recommendations. Naturally, the question of liberalizing the 12 items were mentioned in the recommendations. The United States filed complaints with GATT on this issue, and GATT presented a mediation plan. This was not a trial case, but it is something like arbitration in a family court. Based on the arbitration proposal, the two countries are going to further deepen bilateral consultations. In this context, I am concerned with progress in the current bilateral talks. Generally speaking, the Japanese people have received the foremost benefits from free trade, and therefore it is natural for Japan to move toward liberalization of the system. We can say that Japan today enjoys prosperity, thanks to free trade. Therefore, consistent talks between experts in the two countries will bring us to some consensus. This is my expectation. We will need to take domestic measures on

the basis of such a consensus. I still do not know correctly if there will be immediate effects on [word indistinct]. However, I also instructed Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Sato to immediately tackle this issue when the new cabinet was formed yesterday.

[Question] The next question is about Diet reform. Concerning the issue of correcting the distribution of seats in the House of Representatives, the court ruled that even after one seat was added to each of eight constituencies and one seat was cut from each of seven constituencies, the distribution still remains unconstitutional. In that sense, it is an issue that should be tackled at once. What is your view? Also, on the proportional representation system which has become a subject of controversy in the House of Councillors, would you comment, please?

[Takeshita] I understand that your question is about two subjects of the Diet reform issue—seat redistribution and the election system. Concerning the seat redistribution issue, I think the basic principle that should be followed is shown by the Diet resolution adopted under Speaker Sakata. It is totally wrong that once elections are over, the issue is pushed to the back burner. I will ask the party to study the issue more thoroughly. At the same time, I am planning to ask the party to make an approach to Diet groups such as the Ad Hoc Committee on the Public Office Election Law, although this belongs to Diet business which I as representative of the administration should not meddle in.

Regarding the question about the House of Councillors, I understand that the president and other officials of the upper house are making an in-depth study. I was the chairman of the Election System Research Committee when it planned the proportional representation system. I am in a different position now; I am also a member of the election system research society. Apart from the position I am in, I am planning to ask the Diet to forge ahead with the current discussion.

[Question] In connection with your Diet policy, how will you proceed with your relations with opposition parties as head of the new administration? Do you plan to meet with opposition party heads in the near future?

[Question] I will have to find how the other side thinks about it. Basically speaking, however, I will leave it up to the party secretary general and the chairman of the party Diet Policy Committee. In this area, I have never tried to propose such meetings myself; however, I have been frequently meeting with opposition leaders. I think that I will maintain the same posture in the future.

[Question] The next question is about the Constitution. The former administration's attitude was that it would not take up the Constitution issue within the administration. New elements have emerged in the situation,

such as the issue of public officials' visits to the Yasukuni Shrine and administrative problems relating to the nation's share in defense. What will be the Takeshita administration's position on this issue?

[Takeshita] Basically, I have no intention to put the Constitution revision issue on the political agenda. There is one thing I have been saying on this matter, however. It is about the 1955 LDP political platform containing a reference to the so-called independently written Constitution. I remember how things were in those days. I was young then and one of those who strongly felt that the present Constitution is a translated Constitution [honyaku kenpo]. I thought then that if possible, we should have a Constitution composed and written out in our own national language. In reality, on such problems relating to Article 89 and arrangements required in case the budget bill should fail to pass the Diet, I sometimes thought that it would be nice if the Constitutional provisions were different. I do not deny it. I believe that research can be continued. In reality, however, peace, democracy, and fundamental civil rights are matters of primary concern for the people. I have no intention of doing anything against them nor to place the Constitution revision issue on the political agenda.

[Question] The next question is about the defense budget. The 1-percent-of-GNP ceiling was removed by the Nakasone cabinet, and we know that some people in this country and neighboring countries have reacted against it. What is your view on this?

[Takeshita] Regarding the defense budget, when the Diet considered the 1972 budget, I was chief cabinet secretary. The Cabinet then faced strong charges in the Diet that the proposed budget virtually contained the so-called advance appropriations for the fourth defense plan. That was a precious experience indeed. Subsequently, as you know, what we called the defense plan was canceled and it was replaced with the so-called midterm work estimate. When answering questions in the Diet on the meaning of the midterm work estimate, we used to say that it is part of Defense Agency data for use in the agency's budget request. The budget should indicate the gross amount first, then list equipment; that on that basis, the Diet should discuss whether or not such equipment exceed the limits of the defense-exclusively-for-self-defense policy, or whether or not any of the listed equipment is obsolete, and that such debate is the very essence of civilian control. Based on that conviction, I, in my days as finance minister, proposed a change in the system. This was accepted and we returned to the defense plan formula.

My position on the defense budget has been that we had the national defense plan before introducing the 1-percent-of-GNP ceiling on the nation's defense budget. I fully realize the role played by that ceiling since it was

enacted through a 1976 cabinet decision. For an orthodox interpretation, however, the national defense plan should supersede the budget limit, and this has been my basic position since my days as finance minister.

Therefore, as long as we abide by the principle of defense-exclusively-for-self-defense, I think that we can make adequate explanations to neighboring countries to dispel any misunderstanding on their part—or more politely, to have their views along that line modified. We should, first of all, stick to the principle of defense-exclusively-for-self-defense and proceed from the position that the national defense plan supersedes the 1-percent-of-GNP budget ceiling. This, I believe, is the right way for the nation to go. That has been my firm belief and I repeat it again here today.

[Question] Indeed, the nation had had the first through fourth defense plans; in those days, the defense budget continued to soar in such a way as it became popularly known as a double-and-double game. In the new formula, the midterm defense plan shows a gross amount as a restriction on spending; when that plan comes to an end, however, there will be no restraint, will there?

[Takeshita] It is not a (rolling) system but one fixed for a period of 5 years. I think it is accurate to say what will be comes after that period. Needless to say, from the viewpoint, which I share, we are better off with plans than without, there will possibly be a new defense plan then. Speaking of the first through fourth plans, while there were such things as what you called a double-and-double game, the spending continued to decrease in terms of GNP percentage. It is difficult for anyone in authority to compare the budget growth or the GNP growth of those high-growth years with what we have today at a time of stable growth.

[Question] Concerning the Yasukuni Shrine issue, due to opposition from China, no official visit has been made since the Nakasone cabinet last visited the shrine. I understand that you were once chairman of the Dietmen's Society for Visiting the Shrine Together. How are you going to find a solution to this question?

[Takeshita] It is quite natural to visit the shrine to pay a tribute to the memory of the fallen soldiers and wish for peace in a frank and honest manner. This is why the society was formed and I certainly became the first chairman. I resigned from the post in the belief that the post should be shared with others, as the motto of the society was to visit the shrine together. It is true that I am still a member of the society. I think that we should basically admit that there are such naive national feelings. Concerning the visit's constitutional implications, that is, its validity or invalidity in light of Article 89 of the Constitution, an official view was already expressed when Mr Fujinami worked as chief cabinet secretary. With regard to actual controversies raised among neighboring countries on this question, I think that we should make further efforts to explain to them that the visit is

designed to pay tribute to the memory of the war dead and deepen our true wish for peace. We should seek their understanding through such explanations. I hope that through such efforts we will eliminate controversies and create favorable environments. [Question] The next question is about foreign policy. It is said that you, Mr Prime Minister, have little experience in that field. What do you think of that assessment? Also, in your political platform and again in your statement yesterday, you referred to diplomacy in good faith. What exactly do you mean by that?

[Takeshita] While how the rating of me as being weak in the foreign policy area should be assessed is up to you, there is one undeniable fact, I have never served as foreign minister. Aside from that, let me answer your question about the meaning of diplomacy in good faith. When we think about this planet, which is the birthplace of mankind, it goes without saying that peace comes first. Nevertheless, the problems which are occurring mostly belong in the category of economic friction. Those problems, I believe, are demanding solutions by a united approach from domestic and foreign policy viewpoints.

In the area of the so-called internationalized finance I experienced, I always pursued the line of a united domestic and foreign policy approach. In a sense, we may have to ask fellow citizens for a sort of modification in their perception. What I mean is, this nation has become the greatest economic power when viewed on an individual basis, and that considering this fact, we have the international obligations which we must fulfill, not because of foreign pressures but to make our due contributions to the international community. I would like to ask my fellow citizens from time to time for this type of change in their perception. Therefore, in the conduct of foreign policy, every promise that has been made must be honored, and once we say yes about anything, it must be accompanied by action. Inasmuch as foreign policy issues have to be first resolved domestically, I believe that such issues should be dealt with in coordination with relevant domestic problems. That is my view of foreign and domestic policies being one. I see that my role is based on that view and I will endeavor to perform that role successfully.

[Question] Now, I would like to ask about Japanese-U.S. relations. How are you going to deal with the current economic frictions and what are you expecting to get in your visit to the United States, which you said you would make in January? I would like to hear your answers to these two questions.

[Takeshita] President Reagan expressed the desire to meet me as soon as possible when I was still the informal LDP president-designate. In fact, I would like to make a visit in January if I can, although this is a matter to be settled through diplomatic channels. Prior to that visit, we should resolve pending issues one after another in a practical fashion. We should make our best efforts for

the solution of these issues. These issues cannot be resolved unless the two countries make concerted efforts. They will not be solved by unilateral efforts. Therefore, each issue should be handled with sincerity on the basis of bilateral talks. Basically, the two countries have been constantly exchanging views on a routine basis concerning the reduction of the so-called U.S. fiscal deficits in compliance with the Gramm-Rudman Act, and also concerning Japan's task of compiling a domestic demand-oriented budget. Through a continuing exchange of views on these subjects, Japan and the United States should proceed to talk on their overall relations.

[Question] A U.S.-USSR summit meeting is scheduled to be held in early December. It is said that this meeting will have a very favorable effect on Japanese-Soviet relations. What prospects do you see in Japan's diplomacy toward the Soviet Union? I also would like to hear your views regarding Gorbachev's visit to Japan.

[Takeshita] First, I would like to note that U.S.-USSR summit talks have gradually been moving toward a consensus, despite occasional breakdowns. These breakdowns often came after the two leaders reached agreement in some areas. Anyway, I believe that this trend, which people call detente, will produce a very favorable environment for Japan's relations with the Soviet Union. I can recall various developments when former Prime Minister Hatoyama or former Prime Minister Tanaka visited the Soviet Union. However, I must say that we cannot compromise our principle, that is, our territorial demand. I hope that the two countries will have closer contacts and cooperation in dealing with other issues, for they are neighboring countries. In this sense, I can say that the ball is in their court, and we hope that Mr Gorbachev will make a visit to Japan. We must work to this end, waiting for a ripe opportunity.

[Question] Next, I would like to ask about Japan-China relations. May I hear your views on Japan's diplomacy toward China? I also would like to hear your views on the Yasukuni Shrine and the Kokuryo dormitory issues. Also, I would like to know if you have any plans to visit China.

[Takeshita] I believe that, basically, the two countries should further develop their friendly relations on the basis of the Japan-China Joint Statement, which was made during former Prime Minister Tanaka's visit to China; the Treaty of Peace, the 10th anniversary of which we are going to celebrate this year; and the three principles, which were perhaps raised first by former Prime Minister Suzuki while visiting China and later developed into four principles. This is my basic position. As I have just said, we will mark the 10th anniversary of the peace treaty. I would like to visit China to observe this event. I have handled various affairs relating to China since Japan extended the first loans to China, so therefore I have my own views on economic issues regarding China. However, this is what I can presently

say about China, in general: New leadership has also emerged there. As young people, we were involved in exchanges about 30 years ago, and now we are assuming various positions of leadership. Therefore, exchanges of views among these leaders will further promote relations between the two countries.

[Question] I would like to ask about the situation on the Korean peninsula. The Seoul Olympics and a presidential election will be held in the ROK next year. We have no diplomatic relations with North Korea, but we have various problems such as the *Fujisan Maru* issue. What is your policy for the Korean peninsula?

[Takeshita] Basically, we hope that the opportunity will ripen for a dialogue between the North and the South, that is only a natural hope. I think that the Olympics next year represents an epochal event for the ROK. Recalling the Tokyo Olympics in 1964, I heartily hope that the Seoul Olympics will succeed. Concerning the *Fujisan Maru* issue, since I assumed a key party post I have asked members of opposition parties as well as my party colleagues for help, as it is a very important humanitarian question. I am very sorry that the issue has not yet been resolved. When I think of the families involved, I become further resolved to make further efforts for the solution of the issue.

[Question] This will be the last question. You will attend an ASEAN summit next month on your first foreign tour as prime minister. I would like to hear about Japan's basic policy toward Asia in the future. Developing and debt-ridden countries are now hoping that Japan—as the largest creditor nation in the world—will assist them with loans. I would like to know what policy you will carry out in the future to extend economic cooperation.

[Takeshita] ASEAN has invited Japan's prime minister to attend its summit meeting. This invitation was made during the Nakasone government. I would like to make such a visit. As for Japan's economic diplomacy, I noticed yesterday an issue involving commodity loans to the Philippines. On the morning of 18 September 1985, the government decided to double its official development assistance in 7 years—later in 5 years—and based on this decision, I will work to promote the effective use of such funds. At the same time, as a creditor nation, Japan will work to meet expectations from both South and North that it will help recycle funds. It has promised to recycle funds accounting for about 40% of \$30 billion. In what particular form will this measure contribute to each nation's economic prosperity and stability? The Japanese Government should consult each nation on this issue, while always keeping this question in mind. This is my belief. The Asian population accounts for 60% of the world's population. I feel the gravity of Japan's responsibility. Along with Japan's economic role, I believe that Japan should also play an active role in promoting cultural exchanges, including invitations for students and training and producing able workers.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Prime Minister, you have spent more than the scheduled time for this press conference. Thank you very much. We will now conclude this news conference.

German Weekly Interviews Takeshita on Issues
DW091305 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German
9 Nov 87 p 170

[Interview with Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita; interviewer's name, date and place not given]

[Excerpt] *Spiegel*: Mr Prime Minister, how do you feel as Yasuhiro Nakasone's successor?

Takeshita: Nakasone is taller than I, and according to the Japanese beau ideal, he is a good-looking man. People say that I have a baby face. Therefore, I have to try all the harder to present myself to my best advantage. People also say that I am a great representative of a policy marked by consensus. That is correct. But now I should not hesitate any longer. I am telling myself every day: It is you who has to decide now!

Spiegel: What role is Japan supposed to play under your leadership in the international community?

Takeshita: When the security agreement was signed between Japan and the United States in 1960, the per-capita income of a Japanese was one-sixth that of an American. Today incomes in both countries are equally high, but we Japanese contribute much less toward security. Regarding the Persian Gulf, for instance, we are somewhat in a predicament. We use the Gulf most intensively for our oil imports, and yet, we have not sent a single ship there.

Our Constitution limits defense expenditures. Because Japan cannot play an important role militarily it has to assume international responsibility in other areas such as the economy and culture.

For Japan there is a priority today—economic cooperation. We can help other countries. As an Asian country Japan has to assume responsibility for economic prosperity in the region.

Spiegel: Japan is militarily allied with the West. But it also is the West's economic competitor. Is that not a contradiction?

Takeshita: Of course, it is. And I am very worried about it, especially now that that contradiction is aggravating. Regarding our problems with the United States, sharing the financial burdens—defense burdens, for instance—is the problem.

Spiegel: If Japan intended to contribute more to the defense burdens it would have to increase its military budget considerably. That would violate your Constitution, as you said.

Takeshita: Right. But we could for instance contribute to the U.S. defense burdens by paying the salaries of Japanese employees at the U.S. military bases in Japan.

Spiegel: Do you see the danger that Japanese public opinion in time could advocate Japan's leaving the West's defense system? And do you see an opportunity for Japan to get the four Kurile Islands back that the USSR has occupied since the end of the war, in return for a more neutral position to be adopted by Japan in the world?

Takeshita: No, neutralism is out of the question. Solving the problem of our northern islands remains one of the main targets of Japanese diplomacy, and I have no intention to trivialize the significance of the issue. On the other hand, it is inconceivable for Japan to renounce its security agreement with the United States. [passage omitted]

Minister Uno Decides Against U.S. Visit
OW100349 Tokyo KYODO in English 0341 GMT
10 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 10 KYODO—Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno said Tuesday he will not go to Washington before the end of this year.

Uno decided against the visit after he met with Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita immediately after the day's cabinet meeting. He said he thought it better to deal with domestic affairs before going to the U.S. capital.

Uno had previously said he wanted to visit Washington "at a proper time."

He said he and Takeshita agreed he should accompany the prime minister when he attends a summit meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian nations to be held in Manila on December 14-16. Takeshita is also expected to visit Canada and the U.S. early next year.

Defense Chief May Meet U.S. Counterpart
OW091428 Tokyo KYODO in English 0937 GMT
9 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 9 KYODO—New Japanese and American defense chiefs may hold talks in Tokyo either in April or May next year, Defense Agency sources said Monday.

Frank C. Carlucci was named U.S. defense secretary last week to succeed Caspar Weinberger. Tsutomu Kawara was made director general of the Defense Agency by new Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita last Friday.

Defense Agency sources said Carlucci is expected to visit Seoul next April or May for regular U.S.-South Korea defense ministers' talks.

The annual meeting takes place alternately in Washington and Seoul. This year's meeting was held in the U.S. capital.

The sources noted that Weinberger stopped off in Tokyo en route home from Seoul in 1984 and 1986, and said that Carlucci may also visit Tokyo on his way back to Washington next year.

Compromise Sought With U.S. on Farm Imports
OW100641 Tokyo KYODO in English 0441 GMT
10 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 10 KYODO—Takashi Sato, minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, told a press conference Tuesday that a U.S. complaint about Japanese import restrictions on 12 farm products should be fully discussed between the two nations, stressing that Japan aims at solving the issue through bilateral talks as far as possible.

The minister was clarifying his attitude in line with the dispatch of Hideto Maki, director general of the Economic Affairs Bureau, to the U.S. in an effort to find a solution, ministry sources said.

Sato said Japan will make every effort to work out a compromise before the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) general meeting to be held from December 1.

A GATT panel which investigated the issue is scheduled to notify member countries Friday of its recommendations, the sources

Agricultural Talks Planned

OW0901438 Tokyo KYODO in English 0929 GMT
9 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 9 KYODO—The Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry will send an official to the United States Tuesday to hold talks on Japan's import restrictions of 12 agricultural products, the ministry said Monday.

Vice Minister Hiroshi Ishikawa told a regular press conference that Economic Affairs Bureau Director General Hideto Maki will visit the U.S. In what could be a last attempt by Japan to resolve its ongoing dispute on restrictions of agricultural products such as orange juice and peanuts.

He said Japan has made an official request to the U.S. Government to have bilateral talks with trade representative Clayton Yeutter before the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade general meeting, which is scheduled to begin on December 1.

Last month, GATT made it clear that Japan is in violation for its restrictions on 10 agricultural items such as milk, cheese, beef and pork processed products.

Ishikawa said if the upcoming talks between the two nations fail, GATT is expected to respond by recommending sanctions against Japan at its general meeting next month.

Official Wants 'Quick' U.S. Deficit Plan

OW091144 Tokyo KYODO in English 1057 GMT
9 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 9 KYODO—A top Finance Ministry official said Monday he wants the White House and congressional leaders to conclude their talks fruitfully and quickly come up with a full-fledged federal budget deficit-cutting plan.

The official, who declined to be named, said that the content of fiscal deficit reduction plan by the U.S. is very important in order to win good evaluation from other major nations.

The official said that fiscal law in the U.S. is very complicated and it may be hard to evaluate whether its tax increase plan would be a permanent one or not.

The official made the comments when asked about a proposed Republican plan reducing U.S. budget deficits by 30 billion dollars in 1988 and 45 billion dollars in 1989.

"We want a good one though it is politically implicated," the official said.

Kiichi Miyazawa, deputy prime minister and finance minister, has repeatedly said that the U.S. Administration's successful implementation of concrete measures to cut the fiscal deficit is a prerequisite for the Group of Seven (G-7) nations to hold a meeting to stabilize foreign exchange rates.

The official also said the Finance Ministry has not received any reports from Bank of Japan Governor Satoshi Sumita, who is now attending a monthly meeting of central bank governors at the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) opening Monday in Basel, Switzerland.

The official said he has no idea of whether the G-7 nations—the U.S., Japan, West Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Canada—will hold another meeting or not.

Takeshita PRC Trip Not Likely Until Spring

OW091418 Tokyo KYODO in English 1032 GMT
9 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 9 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita indicated Monday that his planned visit to China is not likely until next spring.

Takeshita made the suggestion in a meeting with Socialist Party Chairwoman Takako Doi at his official residence.

It was Takeshita's first meeting with an opposition leader since assuming the prime ministership last Friday.

Takeshita, who is scheduled to visit the United States next January, told Doi he would like to visit China at an early date next year but cited Diet business for putting off the trip beyond March.

"After my U.S. Trip, the Diet Budget Committee will go into session," he said.

The budget session usually lasts until the end of March, and the prime minister traditionally refrains from overseas travel until the budget goes through the Diet.

Planned Fishery Talks Called Off by DPRK

OW091408 Tokyo KYODO in English 1124 GMT
9 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 9 KYODO—North Korea Monday called off this week's planned bilateral fishery talks with Japan aimed at renewing an unofficial fishing pact which expired last December, Japanese Diet sources said.

The sources said the Japanese sponsors of the meeting received a cable from the North Koreans Monday saying they were cancelling their trip.

A delegation from the (North) Korea-Japan Friendship Association was scheduled to arrive in Japan Tuesday for the meeting which was LTD to begin on Wednesday.

The North Koreans gave no reason for their action, according to a source with the Japan-(North) Korea parliamentary league which is promoting the unofficial fishery talks.

The talks were arranged by Japan Socialist Party leader Takako Doi during her visit to North Korea last September.

Yoshinori Yasui, the JSP official in charge of Korean affairs, said he suspected that the North Korea cancelled the trip because of an impasse in negotiations currently held in Pyongyang over Japanese fish imports from North Korea.

However, other sources within the Socialist Party said that North Korea was angered by a Japanese Government decision to release a North Korean stowaway soldier and speculated that the Koreans called off the fishery talks in retaliation.

Arab Envoys Urge Firm Stance Toward Iran
*LD070911 Kuwait KUNA in English 0824 GMT
7 Nov 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 7 (KUNA)—Envoys of five Arab countries have met with the chairman of Foreign Relations Committee of the Japanese Parliament and requested Japan to take a firm stance toward Iran, an Arab diplomatic source said Saturday.

Ambassadors of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Jordan and charge d'affaires of Morocco and Tunisia as well as the Arab League representative met with Toshio Yamaguchi at his office in Parliament, urging Japan to adopt a positive attitude, the source told *Kuwait News Agency* here.

Yamaguchi was quoted as saying Japan considers that both sides in the Gulf war are "responsible for continuation of the conflict and other nations are supplying them with arms."

But, he indicated that while Iraq responded favourably to the U.N. Security Council Resolution 598, Iran did not show similar response.

Yamaguchi told the Arab envoys "we are trying to pressure Tehran to respond to the U.N. Resolution which calls for immediate ceasefire," the source added.

A Japanese delegation of parliamentarians will soon be dispatched to New York to discuss the Gulf war question and it will convey the Arab point of view during discussions with U.N. officials there, Yamaguchi reportedly said.

Mongolia

Batmonh, Namsray Leave for Moscow Celebration
*OW040509 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1512 GMT 31 Oct 87*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 31 Oct (MONTSAME)—An MPR party and government delegation, headed by J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, left Ulaanbaatar today for Moscow at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers to take part in the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR].

D. Sodnom, Member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and Chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, and T. Gurbadam, MPR ambassador to the USSR, are members of the delegation.

The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and government delegation was seen off at the Bayant-Uhaa Airport by Comrades B. Altangerel, B. Lhamjab, D. Molomjamts, T. Namsray, P. Damdin, S. Lubsangombo,

and T. Balhaajab, as well as P. Jasray and M. Peljee, deputy chairmen of the MPR Council of Ministers; L. Rinchin, chief of an MPRP Central Committee department; M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs; Colonel General J. Yondon, MPR minister of defense; and Lieutenant General A. Jamsranjab, MPR minister of public security.

K. Ye. Fomichenko, Soviet ambassador to the MPR, was among those seeing the delegation off.

Namsray Departs for USSR
*OW040441 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1510 GMT 31 Oct 87*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 31 Oct (MONTSAME)—T. Namsray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, and also chairman of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association (MSFA) Central Council, left Ulaanbaatar today for Moscow. Comrade T. Namsray will take part in the celebrations on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the GOSR at the invitation of the Union of the Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries (USSF). At the Bayant-Uhaa Airport, Comrade T. Namsray was seen off by B. Lhamjab, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Party Control Committee of the MPRP Central Committee; T. Balhaajab, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the MSFA Central Council, and other officials.

V.I. Filippov, counselor of the USSR Embassy in the MPR, and A. A. Kochetkov, USSF representative in the MPR, were among those seeing Comrade T. Namsray off.

Batmonh Attends Celebration

For reportage on the visit by Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, to the 70th anniversary celebration of the GOSR in Moscow, see the GOSR 70th Anniversary section of the 9 November Soviet Union *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

MONTSAME Cites Batmonh Magazine Interview
*OW030902 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1439 GMT 31 Oct 87*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 31 Oct (MONTSAME)—The Soviet and Mongolian peoples solemnly celebrate two historical events inseparably linked with each other: The 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution (GOSR) and the 66th anniversary of the signing of the first Soviet-Mongolian agreement on mutual recognition. On the day when this document was signed, V.I. Lenin received a Mongolian delegation in the Kremlin, of which D. Sukhe Bator, founder of the MPRP, was a

member. In connection with these events, Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, gave an interview to Sh. Galin, correspondent of the magazine *Sovetskiy Soyuz*. The full text of the interview follows.

[Galin] What was the GOSR influence on the historical destiny of the Mongolian people?

[Batmonh] The deep, genuinely transforming, and revolutionizing ideas of the GOSR awoke the enslaved peoples of the East and inspired their struggle for national liberation with powerful enthusiasm. In Mongolia, one of the most backward eastern countries of the time, the antiimperialist and antifeudal movement of the people's masses developed, with a new impetus, the leadership of the MPRP, which was founded on small revolutionary circles. In July 1921, this struggle led to the victory of the Mongolian People's Revolution, and this, in its turn, led to the final end of the supremacy of feudalism and foreigners in the country. The Mongolian revolution, however, was facing a question: What path to choose?

At the Moscow 5 November 1921 meeting with D. Sukhe Bator, founder of the MPRP, and other Mongolian revolutionaries, V.I. Lenin, great leader of the working people of the whole world, proposed the idea of, and the need for, the noncapitalist development of Mongolia. This was based on his theoretical proposition that backward peoples can change from prebourgeois social relations to socialism and escape capitalism, with the aid of the proletariat of developed countries.

In the years of the people's power, the working people of Mongolia, supported by the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the country of the GOSR, successfully overcame the burdensome heritage of the past, conducted broad democratic and socialist reforms, and implemented in a practical form the great Lenin's idea.

The Mongolian people, whose destiny in the prerevolutionary period was problematically [word indistinct] due to the cruel feudal exploitation and extremely difficult conditions of economic and social life, associate its social rebirth and foundation of the sovereign and dynamically developing people's state—the MPR—with the life-giving influence of the GOSR.

[Galin] How do you assess the state of Soviet-Mongolian cooperation and what is its role in the life of the MPR?

[Batmonh] The cooperation between Mongolia and the Soviet Union has deep historical [words indistinct] and remarkable traditions. Today it envelops all sides of social, political, economic, and cultural life. Sincere aspirations of the two countries to help each other underlie this.

Mongolian-Soviet economic cooperation is developing particularly successfully. It is directed, first of all, at further increasing our industrial potential, and in particular toward the development of the energy, mining, light, foodstuff, and building industries. It has a beneficial influence on the development of agriculture as well. The significance of our cooperation in raising the material well-being and cultural level of the Mongolian people, and educating the national cadres cannot be overestimated.

Joint Mongolian-Soviet enterprises, such as the "Erdenet" Copper and Molybdenum Mining and Concentrating Combine, the Mongolian-Soviet Nonferrous Metals Association, and the Ulaanbaatar Railway Joint Stock Company, bring great efficiency into the national economy. We intend to continue developing this form of cooperation.

Our specialists are now studying data related to the foundation of new joint enterprises in light industry.

Mongolian-Soviet economic ties have great potential, because our possibilities are tremendous. We held an exchange of views on concrete ways of realizing these possibilities in the course of our meeting with M.S. Gorbachev in Moscow on 15 June. The MPRP and CPSU are fully resolved to enrich the content and form of the mutually beneficial Mongolian-Soviet cooperation in all spheres, because it entirely corresponds with the our people's interest and strengthens of the whole socialist community.

[Galin] What are the tasks being addressed now by the MPRP in social and economic development?

[Batmonh] Our main task is formulated in the MPRP program documents. [It is the] completing the establishment of the material and technical base of socialism. In recent years significant industrial potential has been created in our country. We are justly proud of all the successes achieved in the course of the self-denying struggle of the Mongolian people. We are living in a time when a different, higher measure is needed to assess both the achievements and the tasks facing us.

The 19th MPRP Congress set as a goal the further development of the economy of the country, based on its consistent intensification. We are talking about the maximization of industrial potential, raising labor efficiency, and steep improvement of product quality. Implementation of the important decisions of the June 1987 MPRP Central Committee Plenum is directed toward perfecting (?industrial) management, intensifying economic factors, and broadly introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress into all spheres of the national economy.

I would like to say a few words about our agriculture. Many things have been done to guarantee its development in accordance with the country's growing demands.

However, development of animal husbandry, the key branch of agriculture, does not correspond to contemporary demands. One of the principal reasons for this is the extensive character of animal husbandry. Solving the social problems of rural areas also is of special significance. There are other factors slowing down the development of animal husbandry. We strive for gradual elimination of these factors. In doing this, we are trying to use the rich experience of the Soviet Union.

Speaking of the exchange of experience, I would like to emphasize that [words indistinct] of all sides of our life. The comprehensive activity of the CPSU and all Soviet people, which is implementing the revolutionary restructuring of social and economic life in the Soviet Union on the basis of the decisions of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, is a great school of life for us. It helps us to see more clearly the development problems of our country and to find efficient ways of solving them. This is why the goal that we were always setting for ourselves—to study and use creatively the wide experience of our Soviet friends—is acquiring a growing topicality.

[Galin] What is the role of the Asian-Pacific region in the contemporary world, and how should we strive to establish friendship and cooperation among its peoples?

[Batmonh] The role of this region in international affairs is growing. The political and economic interests of leading capitalist states of the West interweave here and tend to aggravate the situation. Contradictions among the individual countries of the region, mainly inherited from the recent past and often leading to armed conflicts, are felt constantly. The growing militarization of this part of the world, mainly by the United States, causes particular concern. In short, there are many potential flashpoints in this region, particularly military ones.

In this situation, increasing the efforts toward improving the political situation in the region is becoming an urgent necessity. We entirely support the measures for strengthening peace in this region proposed by M.S. Gorbachev in his famous Vladivostok speech and further developed in the interview given to the Indonesian newspaper *Merdeka*.

The MPR, in its turn, consistently supports the creation of a reliable mechanism capable of guaranteeing the nonuse of force in relations among the Asian-Pacific states. This MPR proposal supplements the peace initiatives of the fraternal socialist Indochinese countries.

We are convinced that the Ulaanbaatar consultative meeting of representatives of communist and revolutionary-democratic parties of the Asian-Pacific Region countries, held with the active participation of the MPR, will be a significant contribution to the cause of peace and cooperation among the people of this extensive section of the world.

Leaders Send Congratulations to USSR

OW070104 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English
1736 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 November (MONTSAME)—Mongolian leaders J. Batmonh and D. Sodnom have sent a congratulatory telegramme to M.S. Gorbachev, A.A. Gromyko and N.I. Ryzhkov and through them to the entire Soviet people on the occasion of their national day.

The telegramme says that in the course of seven decades the Soviet people have transformed their country into a world socialist power.

"The profoundly revolutionary process of perestroika being carried out now in the Soviet Union, in all spheres of public life is the direct continuation of the cause of the October revolution, the translation into life of the potentialities and advantages of socialism.

Ever more reveals itself the innovative and creative foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state who are doing their best to radically improve the entire international situation, to build a world without wars and weapons. Thanks to the bold and constructive initiatives of the Soviet Union, there take place new and historically important changes in the international arena. Increasingly assert itself the spirit of new political thinking of the philosophy of solving global problems in accordance with the realities of the nuclear-space era. The agreement between the Soviet Union and the USA on the elimination of two types of missile weapons is warmly approved by the peoples of the world, who see in its realization a practical start of nuclear disarmament, the telegramme says.

"The Mongolian People's Republic fully supports the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union and we shall continue to work together for the creation of a comprehensive system of international security, for ensuring peace and cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region.

The MPRP and the MPR government express their profound satisfaction with the achieved high level of the entire complex of Mongol-Soviet relations and see the broad prospects of their further expansion and increasing of their efficiency as the most important condition for our country's advancement along the road of socialist construction, the telegramme underscores.

Ulaanbaatar Meeting Marks GOSR Anniversary

OW070028 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English
1515 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 November, (MONTSAME)—A gala meeting of representatives of party, state, public organizations and the working people of Ulaanbaatar has taken place here on 6 November at the Central Palace of Culture of the Mongolian Trade Unions.

It has been attended by Prime Minister Dumaagiyn Sodnom, other MPR party and government leaders, the delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and K.E. Fomichenko, USSR ambassador to the MPR.

The meeting has been inaugurated by L. Lantuu, first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar City Party Committee.

The key-note report has been delivered by D. Molomjamts, Politbureau member and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee.

He has said in particular: "The October Revolution is the most outstanding event of the 20th century. It has opened the new era of mankind's transition from capitalism to socialism. The October Revolution was the triumph of the in-transient teaching of Marxism-Leninism.

The speaker noted that the gala meeting in the Kremlin produced huge impression. "The report of the CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev is an exclusively important document of tremendous theoretical and political magnitude, which gives a profound and objective analysis of the 70-years development of the land of Soviets, and sets forth the principal tasks of the process of perestroika. The report generalizes the key problems of development of all component parts of the world revolutionary process and analyzes all vital problems of contemporary international life, in particular the issues of war and peace, from the point of view of new political thinking.

Having stressed that the Soviet Union continues with honour the cause of the October revolution by vanguarding social progress, D. Molomjamts dwelt at length on the most important landmarks in the history of that country. He emphasized that having analyzed the state of affairs in the country, the CPSU elaborated the theory and political course of perestroika. Perestroika launched in the Soviet Union encompasses all spheres of societal life. Perestroika is not a sign of the weakness of socialism or departure from it. It is the manifestation of socialism's development, of its viability and advantages.

"The formation and strengthening of the world socialist system is the main outcome of the October revolution on international scale. As a world phenomenon, real socialism is the leading force of social progress, a reliable bulwark of peace, democracy and freedom.

Deep structural changes are taking place now in all spheres of societal life in socialist countries and their development is intensifying.

The coordinated policy of the fraternal countries of the socialist community, the very existence of world socialism and the growth of its potential are the guarantee of

the successes of revolutionary-democratic forces in the struggle against imperialism and war, for social liberation, peace and democracy, D. Molomjamts said.

He said further: "The first appeal the Soviet Government addressed to the peoples of the world was the decree on peace. Since then, international relations have changed radically thanks to the active socialist foreign policy. And in these relations more than ever new political thinking is needed today.

In our times, the only right way of safeguarding the peace and security of nations, of solving complicated problems is negotiations and mutually acceptable political solutions. In this lies the essence of the new Soviet philosophy of peace, permeated by the ideas of democratization and humanization of international relations.

The speaker noted the importance of Soviet proposals on stage-by-stage elimination of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons by the year 2000, on creating a comprehensive system of international security.

D. Molomjamts stated the MPR's approval and support of the USSR-USA agreement on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles as well as the Soviet-American summit meeting.

"This testifies to a hopeful trend in international life. It is important to consolidate and expand this tendency to other parts of the world, in the first place to Asia which is next to Europe largest nuclear-missile bridgehead for the first strike, he said and underscored the importance of M.S. Gorbachev's peace and security programme for the Asia-Pacific region, formulated first in Vladivostok and later developed in his replies to the questions put by the Indonesian paper *Merdeka*. "The proposal of the MPR to develop a mechanism which would exclude the use of force in relations between the states of Asia and the Pacific fully runs in the same vein with this programme, the speaker stressed.

"All historic achievements and successes of Mongolia attained since the victory of the 1921 People's Revolution are inseparably linked with the ideas and deeds of the October, D. Molomjamts said.

Mongolia of the 1980s is a country of real socialism which is tackling the task of fully building socialism. The achieved level of our society's development, its nearest perspectives call for setting forth and implementing still larger tasks in economic and social policies of the party. The party's economic policy concentrates on the problems of intensifying economy and ensuring a dynamic growth of social production. The top-priority task of the MPR's socio-economic development is the raising of efficiency and quality, and the improvement on this basis of the living standards of the working people, the speaker said.

Analyzing in detail Mongol-Soviet relations, D. Molomjamts underscored the importance of regular meetings of Comrades J. Batmonh and M.S. Gorbachev in the development of the Leninist friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

Then the floor at the gala meeting was taken by K.E. Fomichenko, Soviet ambassador to Mongolia. He said: "Mongolia was the first country in the world where the basic ideas and principles of non-capitalist development had been translated into life. In the past years, the Soviet-Mongolian friendship, the first historical form of the materialization of the principles of proletarian internationalism, has stood the test of time, and forged in the common struggle of the two peoples' struggle for peace and socialism. It has become a telling example of international relations of a new type. The strong alliance of the CPSU and the MPRP was and is the solid basis and the guiding and organizing force of Soviet-Mongol cooperation".

The gala meeting was followed by a concert, both covered by national radio and television.

Soviet Delegation Arrives for Celebrations

*OW050605 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English
1700 GMT 4 Nov 87*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 4 Nov (MONTSAME)—A delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship With Foreign Countries [SOD] and the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society (SMFS), led by V.S. Kanarygin, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Agroprom, deputy chairman of the SMFS Central Board, arrived here on 3 November to take part in the celebration of the 70th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Mongolia.

The same day, the Soviet delegation attended the inauguration of a fine arts exhibition sponsored by the Mongolian Artists Union in commemoration of the 70th October jubilee. The delegation was received at the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association.

Batmonh Attends Opening of Trolley Depot

*OW040842 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1438 GMT 29 Oct 87*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 29 Oct (MONTSAME)—A solemn meeting took place here today on the occasion of the inauguration of the first trolley bus depot complex in the Mongolian capital. Speaking at the ceremony, K. Ye. Fomichenko, USSR ambassador to the MPR, noted in particular that on the eve of the [word indistinct] jubilee, the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, we have gathered here to mark the opening of a trolley bus service in Ulaanbaatar. This solemn occasion marks one more specific step in the strengthening of our relations. Soviet and Mongolian specialists advanced the opening of this project by a whole year.

The trolley bus depot complex has now been handed over to the Mongolian users. The Soviet ambassador expressed the hope that trolley buses will become the favored mode of transport for the residents of Ulaanbaatar.

S. Lubsangombo, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, spoke next. He emphasized that in a few days the Mongolian people, together with the heroic Soviet people, and the whole of progressive mankind, will solemnly commemorate the 70th anniversary of the (?Great October Socialist Revolution) [words indistinct] the trolley bus depot complex, together with all the auxiliary buildings. This new form of public transport will add to the amenities enjoyed by the workers of the capital and will benefit not only the residents of Ulaanbaatar but all the Mongolian people.

As the result of technical and economic help provided by the Soviet Union, more than 250 projects in all branches of the economy were built in the MPR in the last 5-year plan, whereas in the eighth 5-Year plan, nearly 400 different projects will be completed, Comrade S. Lubsangombo noted.

Present at the meeting were party and government leaders, headed by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium.

Comrade J. Batmonh and other party and government leaders inspected the trolley bus depot.

Namsray Receives Bulgarian Party Delegation

*OW040619 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1430 GMT 31 Oct 87*

[From the 31 October press review]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 31 Oct (MONTSAME)—It was reported in the press that T. Namsray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, has received a delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP) headed by B. Zhekov, chief of a BCP Central Committee Sector, which is visiting here for the exchange of experience in party work in accordance with the plan for interparty cooperation between the MPRP and BCP.

BRIEFS

Economic Statistics

Ulaanbaatar, 9 Oct (MONTSAME)—The MPR Statistical administration has reported production results for the first 9 months of this year. In comparison to the same period last year, production has increased by 4.8 percent. Leading production units include such enterprises as Erdenet, the joint Mongolian-Soviet mining and concentrating combine; the Mongolsovtsvetmet Association;

the collective of the central energy system, the miners of Baganuur and Taban Tologoy, as well as enterprises in the light and food industries. The report also notes that 63 enterprises failed to reach planned targets. Up to the beginning of October, there were 8,568,500 head of young livestock being raised in the country, which represented 92.2 percent of this year's issue; more than 1,152,000 metric tons of hay had been prepared; 602,400 metric tons of cereals had been harvested, as well as 134,000 metric tons of potatoes. The vegetable harvest was 27,300 metric tons and 1,556,000 hectares of land had been irrigated. Shelter for more than 665,000 head of livestock had been prepared. Targets for transportation of goods and passengers had been exceeded, communication goals had been reached, and export obligations had been fulfilled. [Summary] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1442 GMT 9 Oct 87 OW]

North Korea

Choe Tae-pok Speaks on October Revolution *SK101141 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean* 1228 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Report on speech by Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, at a Pyongyang Meeting on 6 November at the People's Palace of Culture to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution—portions recorded]

[Text] Comrade Choe Tae-pok gave a speech at the meeting. [Begin recording] Comrades: It has been 70 years since the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia, which opened a bright path toward communism for the first time, and won victory. At a time when traditional Korean-Soviet friendship is being strengthened and is developing to a higher stage with each passing day, our people, together with the Soviet comrades now staying in our country, are today significantly celebrating the 70th anniversary of the victory of the October Socialist Revolution.

On the occasion of this day, I, by authorization, extend the fervent congratulations and fraternal greetings of our people to the Soviet comrades present here and to all the Soviet people. [applause]

The Russian working class and working masses achieved the victory of the socialist revolution for the first time in the history of the world by overthrowing the reactionary rule of the landlord and capitalist class and, thus, establishing the political domination of the working class on 7 November 1917, under the leadership of Lenin and the Bolshevik Party. Unlike all previous revolutions, which were nothing but a change from one exploiting system to another, the October Socialist Revolution was a great revolution that liquidated exploitation and oppression by man against man.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The October socialist revolution carried out by the Russian working class under the leadership of Lenin and the Bolshevik Party was a historic event that ushered in a new era of great turn from capitalism to socialism and illuminated the bright road ahead for mankind for the first time.

The October Revolution opened the epoch of socialism for the first time in the history of mankind by breaking through the capitalist system. The October revolution awoke hundreds of millions of the oppressed and exploited working masses, who had stood outside history, being treated merely as objects of history for a long time in the past, from the long sleep of the centuries and encouraged and spurred them to rise up in a sacred struggle for freedom and liberation.

The October Socialist Revolution was a great revolution that turned scientific socialism into a reality. The victory of the October Revolution was not only an adjudication of the bankruptcy of all the trends of opportunism that refused the revolutionary struggle and preached improvement and compromise, but was also the victory of Lenin's ideology and doctrine concerning the proletarian revolution and the proletarian dictatorship.

The Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia proved the decisive role of the leader of the working class in the revolutionary struggle of the working class and demonstrated the precious truth of history that imperialist oppressors cannot break off the united might of the leader, the party, and the masses.

Lenin's great and outstanding leadership was the basic factor that made it possible for the Russian working class and people to achieve victory in the socialist revolution by advancing their revolutionary struggle while overcoming all sorts of difficulties and trials. The October Socialist Revolution was not only an unprecedented eruption of the invincible strength of the popular masses who rallied around Lenin and the Bolshevik Party organizationally and ideologically, but was also the noble fruition of this invincible strength. [end recording]

The speaker referred to the arduous but glorious struggle course over which the Soviet people traversed under the leadership of Lenin and the Bolshevik Party following the October socialist revolution and then said that today the Soviet people have registered great success in the struggle to accelerate the social and economic development of the country according to the program adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress.

Saying that the entire course of history since the October Socialist Revolution has shown that the transition from capitalism to socialism and communism is an inevitable course for our times that cannot be blocked by anything,

the speaker indicated the great revolutionary influence of the October Revolution imposed on the struggle for national liberation of the oppressed people in the Orient and continued:

[Begin recording] The victory of the October Socialist Revolution also brought a dawn to the struggle of the Korean communists and people who rose up for national and social liberation during the period of Japanese imperialist colonial rule. Following the October Revolution, Marxism-Leninism rapidly spread and the revolutionary advance of our popular masses, including workers and farmers, was strengthened in our country.

Under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Korean communists and patriots waged the protracted and bloody anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to liberate the fatherland, which had been divested by foreign aggressors, and build a genuine country for workers and farmers.

Amid the most gloomy period of Japanese imperialist rule during which national misfortune hung over our nation, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song created the *chuche* idea over the course of pioneering the path of the revolution, creatively applying Marxism-Leninism to our country's reality, and thus, opened the path for the independent development of the Korean revolution. Since then our people have been able to traverse the road of rewarding struggle and victory, while grasping their destinies in their hands.

The entire course of the Korean revolution filled with arduous trials and heroic events is precisely the history in which our people have formed the independent subject of the revolution firmly rallied into one ideological will around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the party and have brilliantly embodied the *chuche* idea in all fields of the revolution and construction.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the Down-With-Imperialism Union—the first genuine communist revolutionary organization in our country and a vanguard organization to lead the revolutionary cause of *chuche* to victory—and rallied new young communists and a broad range of the popular masses around it. Thereby, he built the strong subject of the Korean revolution and, based on this, organized and led the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle for 15 years.

Our people's anti-Japanese armed struggle was not only a sacred war of liberation to rescue the country and the nation, but also a most active struggle based on firm faith in the noble communist ideal. During the period of anti-Japanese armed struggle, the Korean communists and members of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA] not only struggled for the liberation and independence of the country, but also struggled, defending with arms, the Soviet Union, the first socialist state in the world, holding aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism.

The Soviet people helped with blood our people's cause of national liberation in battles to defeat Japanese militarism.

Members of the KPRA, who traversed the road of protracted and severe struggle since they organized the first revolutionary armed ranks under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and sounded gunfire in the war against Japan, waged the final decisive battle of smashing the Japanese imperialists, together with the Soviet Army, in August 1945. With the defeat of Japanese imperialism, our people's cause of national liberation was brilliantly achieved.

The victory in the anti-Japanese armed struggle of our people was not only a historic victory won in the struggle against the Japanese imperialist aggressors and for national and social liberation, but also a great event that has brought about an epochal change in the situation of our fatherland and the destiny of our people.

After the liberation of the country, upholding the line of building a new independent Korea set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people successfully carried out the cause of building the party, the country, and the Army and completed the anti-imperialist and antifeudal democratic revolution in the northern half of the Republic. Thus, our people changed the northern half of the Republic into a strong base of the Korean revolution and, based on this, achieved brilliant victory in the war of fatherland liberation against the U.S. imperialists' armed invasion.

By vigorously advancing along the road indicated by the great *chuche* idea, our people most correctly resolved all problems that arose in the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the postwar period and, thus, have changed our country, a previously backward country, into a mighty socialist country with an advanced socialist system, a firm self-reliant national economy, a brilliant national culture, and self-reliant national defense power.

By correctly resolving all ideological and theoretical problems that arise in building communism based on the *chuche* idea, our party is now vigorously accelerating the revolution and construction through a scientific strategy and policy of struggle.

Upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic policy speech during the first session of the Eighth SPA, our people are now accelerating the struggle to achieve the complete victory of socialism by more vigorously waging the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—in all fields of socialist construction and by fulfilling the grand task of the Third 7-Year Plan.

As there are the wise leadership of the party and the leader, the invincible unity and cohesion of the party and the people, and the lofty revolutionary zeal and devoted

struggle of the masses, our country has not only firmly maintained consistency and continuity in executing the party's line and policy under all difficult and complicated circumstances, but has also vigorously advanced the revolution and construction without any declination, thereby, achieving brilliant victory and success in all fields.

By safeguarding the banner of socialism and fully enhancing the incomparable superiority of socialism and its boundless vitality in the future, as well, our party and people will complete the historic cause of the working class to completely realize the independence of the popular masses, in other words, the socialist and communist cause.

Comrades, the socialist construction in the northern half of the republic is part of the Korean revolution. Withdrawing U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea and, thus, achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is a most urgent task of struggle that has arisen before all of the Korean people in establishing national sovereignty on a nationwide scope, in realizing social and political independence of the South Korean people, and in guaranteeing unified development of the country and the nation.

In recent years alone, our party and the government of the Republic, which have defined national reunification as the supreme task of the nation, put forward various proposals, including proposals for tripartite talks and high-level North-South political and military talks, in an effort to arrange favorable circumstances for peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification and have made all possible sincere efforts to realize these proposals.

However, the United States and the South Korean authorities have further aggravated the situation by continuously seeking the line of confrontation, division, and war, while turning away our efforts for peace.

Although many obstacles and difficulties have been created on the road of national reunification because of maneuvers of the splittists at home and abroad, we will make every possible effort to overcome the present difficult situation and open the road of peace and peaceful reunification of the country at any cost.

With the victory of the October Socialist Revolution and the revolutionary struggle of the international working class and the oppressed working masses that was rapidly strengthened after the October Revolution, the collapse of the imperialist and colonial system was expedited. In particular, with the advent of the socialist forces of the world after World War II, imperialism suffered serious blows and was weakened. However, it still remains a dangerous force.

Because of the adventurous policy of force and war maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists, the danger of a new global war, a thermonuclear war, is increasing on the globe, and mankind's cause of peace is encountering a serious challenge.

Our party and the government of the Republic sternly reject the imperialists' policy of an arms race and their maneuvers for nuclear war and extend firm solidarity to the antiwar and antinuclear movement for peace and security of the people of all countries of the world.

Proceeding from the consistent stand of contributing to the cause of world peace, the CPSU and the Soviet government and people are resolutely struggling against the imperialists' aggressive policy and new war provocation maneuvers and for peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world.

In his article on the problem of world security published on 17 September, Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, clarified important matters concerning the building of a denuclearized world, a secure world.

The WPK and the government of the Republic not only highly evaluate various peace proposals put forth by the CPSU and the Soviet government to realize nuclear disarmament and defend world peace and security, but also welcome the principled agreement reached between the Soviet Union and the United States on abolishing intermediate-range missiles and mobile tactical missiles.

Proceeding from its lofty sense of mission toward the cause of peace, the DPRK Government has not only put forward an important proposal to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free, peace zone, but also put forth a new epochal proposal for a massive and phased arms reduction last July and took the positive step of unilaterally cutting 100,000 KPA troops by the end of this year.

As in the past, our party and people will in the future firmly unite with socialist countries, nonaligned countries, and all peace-loving forces throughout the world under the banner of independence, friendship, and peace and will resolutely struggle to build a peaceful and prosperous new world devoid of imperialism and war.

Comrades, Korean-soviet friendship is based on a relationship of firm class alliance and comradely friendship. It has been constantly strengthened and developed with a long historic tradition.

I take this opportunity to express deep thanks to the party, the government, and the people of the Soviet Union for their sincere support for and encouragement of our people's revolutionary cause, reflecting their lofty duties as class brothers. [applause]

Korean-Soviet friendship, which has grown from deep roots and which has been consolidated into a relationship of state-level alliance by the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, has been extensively expanded and developed on a higher stage, in particular with the meeting and talks last year between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee as an occasion.

Our people will, in the future, as well, make all possible efforts to develop friendly and cooperative relations with the Soviet people.

Long live the 70th anniversary of the great October socialist revolution! [applause]

Long live the invincible, fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the Soviet people! [applause] [end recording]

USSR Envoy Speech Reported

SK100645 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
1228 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Report on speech by Nikolay Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to the DPRK, at 6 November Pyongyang meeting held at the People's Palace of Culture on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution—portions recorded with superimposed Korean translation]

[Text] At the meeting, Ambassador Nikolay Mikhaylovich Shubnikov spoke.

[Begin recording] Dear Korean friends: On this meaningful anniversary, in the name of the Soviet people, I express my sincere gratitude for this celebration organized by Pyongyang City. [applause]

At the same time, I express gratitude for the warm remarks and good wishes just given for the CPSU, the USSR, and our people. [applause]

Dear comrades, Availing myself of this opportunity, I convey the warm and fraternal greetings of the Soviet working people to you and, through you, to all DPRK working people. [applause]

A historic event of the world took place in Russia 70 years ago. The working class and working people of our country under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party headed by Vladimir Ilyich Lenin carried out the revolution which started the beginning of the transition to socialism from capitalism and proclaimed the birth of the first worker-peasant state on the globe. The October Revolution liquidated the system of exploitation of people by people for good, which was a tragedy for the working people for several hundreds of years. It showed a conspicuous example of a just social system to the

oppressed and unfortunate people living in capital-dominant countries. Precisely, this shaped the (?future of October) and the destiny of mankind for the hundreds of millions of people.

The Russian working people seized political power, won victory on the fronts of the (?joint struggle), and repelled armed foreign spies. In this course, the prospects for a new life aroused revolutionary zeal among the Russian working people. The victory in the October Revolution permanently liquidated inequality, [word indistinct], and all forms of violence among the races and quasi races in our country. [end recording]

The speaker went on to note the successes and experiences which the Soviet party and people have won and gained during various periods following the October revolution. He also stressed that the Soviet people and their armed forces, under the leadership of the communist party, defeated fascist Germany and its allies and honorably defended the freedom and independence of the socialist fatherland.

Saying that the October Revolution has paved a broad path to the rapid development of the production of the country, he said that by the end of 1987 the Soviet Union will have more than 50 times as much state wealth over the level prior to the revolution.

He said that the party has worked out the plan to promote the social economic development of the country, and is putting it into practice. He said that this will make the country reach an advanced level in labor productivity in the shortest period, will improve the material and spiritual welfare of the Soviet people, and will solve social problems even more properly. He went on to add: [Begin recording] At a time when mankind is facing the question of (?survival), we mark the 70th anniversary of the October revolution. The danger of a nuclear war is real, and the arms race continues. However, the CPSU, no matter how great the danger may be, proceeds from the stand that a world war is not inevitable, and mankind can be rescued from a catastrophe.

The 27th congress of our party deeply analyzed the world situation of nuclear missiles, and has come to a conclusion that confrontation between capitalism and socialism can be eliminated only through peaceful competition. This is a direct discovery and inheritance of Lenin's idea for peaceful coexistence. There is no other way. Our party proceeds from this in carrying out its activities in the international community.

In its peace proposals and initiatives, the Soviet Union considers the stakes of other countries and appeals to the United States and its allies to display flexibility and to know of guaranteeing reasonable negotiation, as the Soviet Union does.

As Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted in his speech at the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October held in Moscow, what is most important is that our new political ideas for humanitarianism, reason, and openness have begun to be (?reflected) in the international community.

The development of the international situation in the recent years has proved that the new political ideas are not a declaration but a philosophy of action. These new political ideas have already started to create profits for the world community.

Among the events of the new phases in the development of international relations, there are the USSR-U.S. summit held in Reykjavik in the fall of 1986 and the agreement with the United States on concluding a pact in the new future over the question of intermediate-range nuclear missiles and operational tactical nuclear missiles. Through the conclusion of the pact, for the first time, a type of nuclear weapons will be liquidated, and the first step will be taken on the road of liquidating nuclear armory.

Based on these important successes, the Soviet Union, along with the socialist countries, will continue to doggedly struggle to produce concrete results in the questions to reduce offensive strategic weapons—a key issue in eliminating the nuclear danger—and to disallow the militarization of the space.

As Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has noted, under no circumstances will we allow the military superiority of imperialism.

In the struggle to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, to halt the arms race, to curb the heinous star wars plan of imperialism, and to ensure amicable relations and cooperations among the peoples and countries, we are advancing along with the fraternal socialist countries, the labor and communist movements, the peoples of the liberated countries, and the democratic movement.

The DPRK's constructive proposals for easing tension on the Korean peninsula and settling the reunification question of the country in a peaceful and democratic way are earning broad support and encouragement in the international community.

The DPRK's struggle to establish the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone, to have the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons withdrawn from South Korea, and to hold North-South dialogue is creating great repercussions in the world.

The DPRK'S recent initiatives for holding high-level North-South political and military talks and tripartite talks and for the phased reduction of the troops of the

North and South, and the DPRK's decision to unilaterally reduce its army by 100,000 by the end of this year show the peace-loving aspect of the DPRK foreign policy.

The objective and prospective DPRK initiatives and proposals are an important integral part of the struggle of the Asian countries to establish a security system in Asia and to build a world without nuclear weapons and war.

The Soviet Union fully supports all these initiatives, and the Soviet people are firmly standing on the side of the Korean people who seek to live in a single democratic state. [applause]

At the same time, they are happy with the successes which the fraternal Korea has won on all fronts of the socialist construction and in accomplishing the political, economic, and cultural tasks put forth by the Sixth WPK Congress.

The economic potential of the DPRK is growing, and the material and cultural levels of the Korean people are also growing. The DPRK has due authority in the international community.

All these successes show the correctness of the historic path taken by the Korean people. All these successes are inseparably linked with the ideal organizational and leading activities of the WPK and its Central Committee headed by the respected Comrade Kim Il-song. [applause]

The fraternal relations between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Korea strengthened through the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance have ceaselessly developed and are (?changing into a new appearance).

Presently, the Soviet-Korean relations are being strengthened and perfected according to the spirit of the agreement reached upon at the meetings between the leaders of our two parties and countries during the visit to Moscow last year by respected Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK and president of the DPRK. [applause]

The multisided cooperation and friendship between the Soviet Union and the DPRK agree with the vital interests of the peoples of the two countries and with the interest of the cause of peace and socialism.

In the future, too, based on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and Proletarian Internationalism and based on the great tradition of the Great October, we will continue to make all efforts to strengthen the cooperation between our two parties, countries, and peoples. [applause]

Long live the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution! [applause]

Long live the immortal Soviet-Korean friendship!
[applause] [end recording]

Premier Yi Kun-mo Departs for PRC 9 November
SK091053 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT
9 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 9 (KCNA)—Premier Yi Kun-mo of the Administration Council of the DPRK and his entourage left here Monday on an official goodwill visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

They were seen off at the airport by Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Minister of Railways Pak Yong-sok, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Pak Ui-chun [spelling as received] and other officials concerned and Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Chinese Embassy here Zhang Tingyen.

Yi Chong-ok Sees Cambodia's Sihanouk Off
SK061107 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT
6 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang, November 6 (KCNA)—His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, his wife and his entourage, left Pyongyang by special plane on the morning of November 6.

The guests were seen off at the airport by Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Vice-premier Chong chun-ki, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Democratic Kampuchea to Korea Son Chhum, and foreign diplomatic envoys.

A farewell function for his royal highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk took place at the airport.

After the national anthems of Korea and Democratic Kampuchea were played, he, in company with Vice-president Yi Chong-ok, reviewed a guard of honor of the three services of the Korean People's Army.

NODONG SINMUN Lauds Ties With Pakistan
SK091019 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT
9 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 9 (KCNA)—*Nodong Sinmun* today dedicates an article to the 15th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Noting that the opening of diplomatic relations between Korea and Pakistan marked an important occasion in further expanding and developing friendly relations between the two peoples, the author of the article says:

The Pakistani people are making persistent efforts to consolidate the national independence and develop the national economy.

Pakistan is pursuing the non-aligned policy.

The Pakistani Government and people express understanding and sympathy with the Korean people in their just struggle to reunify the divided country independently, in a peaceful way and without foreign interference.

Both Korea and Pakistan are non-aligned countries; they are waging a common struggle on the road against imperialism and for independence.

The Korean people believe that the friendly relations between the two peoples will grow stronger and develop as ever in various fields.

South Denounced

SK080547 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT
7 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 7 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists are now leaving no stone unturned in their bid to defuse the crisis of their colonial rule in South Korea and "support" the traitor No Tae-u's "victory" in the "presidential elections."

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are becoming all the more undisguised in their moves to split the opposition party and anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship, democratic forces under the deceptive slogan of "peaceful transfer of power."

To divide and rule is an imperialist method of colonial rule, and to replace or rescue those puppets faced with a crisis by double-dealing tactics of appeasement and deception, threat and suppression, is a habitual means of U.S. imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists have done so in South Korea over the past 40-odd years to keep hold on it as a permanent colony of theirs.

By their much-touted "transfer of power" they mean to hand over the relay baton of the dictatorial "regime" from the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a military hooligan, to the traitor No Tae-u, another main culprit in the Kwangju bloodbath and military gangster.

The U.S. imperialists who had encouraged the Chon Tu-hwan group to seek prolongation of the military dictatorship under the motto of "absolute defense of the constitution," made the puppets come up with a proposal for "agreed constitutional amendment" through "ruling-opposition compromise" so as to blunt the edge of the 10 million signature campaign of democratic forces for constitutional revision directed against it.

The U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique bisected the "New Korea Democratic Party" of South Korea through a disrupting campaign by their stooges within the party.

When their colonial rule and the military dictatorial system were brought to face a crisis by the June resistance of the South Korean people, the U.S. imperialists sent to South Korea Sigur, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asia and Pacific affairs, and made the puppets publish a "save-the-situation proposal," the so-called "commitments to democratization."

Pretending to accept the South Korean people's demand for democracy in this, they actually sought a tricky aim of suppressing the people and democratic forces and bringing the opposition party to the negotiating table and thus completely separating it from the opposition camp.

When they arrested democratic figures involved in the headquarters of the People's Movement for Democratic Constitution and students on charges of being "leftist pro-communist forces," while releasing some prisoners detained for complicity in the situation, they apparently sought to drive a wedge between the democratic forces and divide them.

With no intrigue and separatist moves, however, can they bridge over the ever deepening crisis of their colonial rule in South Korea.

Broad sections of the opposition forces and the masses of the people who now demand the establishment of a democratic regime have joined in the 10 million signature campaign calling for the immediate resignation of the present fascist "regime" and for the formation of a national neutral cabinet.

The U.S. imperialists must immediately stop their interference in domestic affairs to prolong the fascist military dictatorship and the traitor No Tae-u must abandon his greed for power and immediately drop out of the "presidential race."

Nominations Close; Assembly Elections Set
SK090525 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0508 GMT
9 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 9 (KCNA)—Nomination of candidates for deputies to city and county people's assemblies of the DPRK at meetings of factory employees, meetings of cooperative farmers and meetings of residents across the country ended as of November 7.

At the meetings workers, peasants and working intellectuals who are firmly armed with the immortal *chuche* idea, boundlessly faithful to the party and the leader and are devotedly working as servants of the people for the eternal prosperity of the fatherland, strengthening and development of the revolutionary government and the

complete victory of socialism and the victory of the revolutionary cause of *chuche*, were nominated as candidates for deputies to city and county people's assemblies.

The election of deputies to the city and county people's assemblies will be held on November 15.

Election Superiority Praised

SK070413 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT
6 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 6 (KCNA)—The elections for the city and county people's assemblies are slated for November 15 in Korea.

In this connection, *Nodong Sinmun* today comes out with a signed article entitled "Incomparable Superiority of Our Election System."

The article says:

Our election system is a most democratic and popular one because it is based on the essential superiority of our socialist system.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, said:

"The socialist system of our country is the best of social systems in the world, under which everything of society belongs to the masses of the people and serves them."

The socialist system of our country established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is now being consolidated under the tested leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who leads the cause of modelling the whole society on the *chuche* idea. In order to provide our people with a more affluent and civilized life, Comrade Kim Chong-il with his energetic ideological-theoretical and practical activities is brilliantly settling all problems in giving full play to the superiority of the socialist system.

In our society where the working masses are the masters of their destiny, a genuinely democratic and fair election system has been established under which elections are held in freedom on the principle of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot, as demanded by people.

Herein lies the superiority of our election system.

Under our election system workers, peasants and all citizens have the right to elect and be elected without restriction.

In our country, all citizens who have reached the age of 17 have the right to elect and be elected, irrespective of sex, race, occupation, length of residence, property status, education, party affiliation, political view and religion.

Thus, all the citizens of our country with the right to elect and be elected freely participate in elections for deputies to power bodies at all levels, fully exercising their political liberties and rights.

The popular and democratic character of our election system finds clear manifestation in the fact that the popular masses are guaranteed direct and fair expression.

All our citizens, with their election rights, can recommend their genuine representatives as candidates for deputies to power bodies of different levels. Every elector is free to speak in nominating a candidate. Political parties, public organizations and electors can advertise the candidates for deputies in various forms and methods.

The popular and democratic character of our election system finds another graphic expression in the fact that elections are held most correctly with the active participation of citizens.

Our country has defined and enforces the procedures and methods of election on the principle of ensuring as much convenience as possible for all citizens, in order that they may substantially exercise their right to elect.

The most popular and democratic election system of our country is a superior one without equal.

Under this superior election system, we will firmly build up the revolutionary power with genuine representatives of the people in the forthcoming elections, too, and consolidate it, so as to fully demonstrate the superiority and the great potential of the socialist system.

Special Article on Socialist Patriotism

*SK080356 Pyongyang Dovesic Service in Korean
2124 GMT 28 Oct 87*

[NODONG SINMUN 29 October special article: "Indoctrination in Socialist Patriotism and Strengthening the Driving Force Behind the Revolution"]

[Text] Indoctrination in socialist patriotism is an important form of indoctrination in the chuche idea.

In his document "On Some Problems Arising in the Indoctrination in the Chuche Idea," dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, fully explaining the essence and basic content of and method for indoctrination in socialist patriotism, stated the need to thoroughly subject indoctrination in socialist patriotism to strengthening the driving force

behind the revolution. This is a valuable guideline that has made clear the goal of indoctrination in socialist patriotism and the direction it should follow in principle.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: Indoctrination in socialist patriotism, to which our party attaches importance at present, as well, should contribute to strengthening the driving force behind the revolution.

Socialist patriotism is a noble spirit with which the popular masses, the driving force behind the revolution, struggle for the socialist fatherland, risking everything they have, self-conscious of defending their positions as masters and fulfilling their roles as masters in pioneering the destiny of the nation and people. Embodied in this ideology are love and pride for their fatherland and people, as well as the spirit of national independence to firmly defend national independence and dignity and make it shine.

Indoctrination in socialist patriotism is important ideological indoctrination work for arming party members and working people with such patriotic socialist ideology.

Today, for our party to strengthen indoctrination in socialist patriotism is an important task that arises in making our party members and working people, uniting as one as the driving force behind the revolution, carry out the revolution and construction independently in the spirit of endlessly valuing and ardently loving the socialist fatherland, which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has restored and which our party makes shine, as well as the spirit of considering the Korean people to be No 1.

Indoctrination in socialist patriotism plays a great role in strengthening the driving force behind the revolution. The driving force behind the revolution is the united body of the leader, the party, and the masses. Strengthening the driving force behind the revolution means to make the leader, the party, and the masses unite with one life to become a sociopolitical organic body in which they share the same fate and an indomitable united body.

The work of making the leader, the party, and the masses become an organic body of unity is to be carried out with the nation and the people as unity, for the revolution is to be carried out with the nation and people as a unit.

Apart from the fatherland and the people, the driving force behind the revolution is inconceivable. Indoctrination in socialist patriotism enables party members and working people, first of all, to value most their fatherland and people in the spirit of national independence and to strongly carry out their revolutionary struggle in exploring their national fate independently.

The driving force behind the revolution and construction in each country is the people of the country, without exception. The primary duty that the party and people of each country bears before the world revolution is to do a good job in their own revolution.

Only when they fulfill their national duty concerning the revolution as such can they be faithful to their duty borne before the international revolution. The revolution is a struggle carried out for the independence of one's nation and people. Only those who love their own nation and people in the spirit of national independence can devote themselves to the struggle for the freedom and liberation of the working class and working people and for socialist and communist construction with revolutionary zeal to carry out their country's revolution on the strength of their own people.

Making all the people carry out the revolution and construction independently with the deep-cherished spirit of national independence is a basic problem linked to the fate of the revolution and the future of the nation.

Only when the nation and people lead independent lives and develop themselves can the leader, the party, and the masses achieve a sociopolitical organic body in which they share the same fate and highly demonstrate its might.

The importance and great significance of indoctrination in socialist patriotism lies in its implanting in the hearts of party members and working people the spirit of national independence and warm national patriotism.

The spirit of national independence is the will to explore self-awakening worthy of masters of the nation and a national fate based on the strength of the nation. Reflected in this are basic national interests and demands.

People having no such spirit tend to be influenced by such old-fashion ideas as flunkeyism, doctrinism, and national nihilism; eventually come under the domination of the imperialists; and ruin the revolution and construction.

What constitutes the foundation in the spirit of national independence is to possess the standpoint of solving all problems that arise in the revolutionary struggle of exploring the national fate in a cool-headed manner, based on one's own faith and judgment and in the interest of one's nation and on one's own. That is to maintain an attitude worthy of masters of the revolution. This shows that the spirit of national independence enables those who are engaged in the revolution to carry out the revolution and construction independently in the spirit of loving the nation.

Only when indoctrination in socialist patriotism is strengthened will the people love their fatherland and nation; value everything national, such as history, traditions, legacy, and customs; and push ahead with the revolution and construction independently, based on the foundation of their own country and national strength.

The party and the people as such will never experience deviation and stagnation over the course of carrying out the revolution and construction, nor will they do such things as give up the revolutionary cause halfway. Such an independent organic body—the ranks that lead an independent life and explore the fate of the nation and people on their own—become an indomitable driving force behind the revolution.

Indoctrination in socialist patriotism also enables party members and working people to tenaciously advance and struggle, rallying around the party and the leader with a high degree of national pride.

The driving force behind the revolution is made up of the united body of the leader, the party, and the masses. An individual from among the masses can never constitute the driving force behind the revolution. The popular masses can become the independent driving force behind the revolution only under the leadership of the party and leader.

The popular masses are to establish blood relations with the leader and the party on the road to exploring the fate of the fatherland and the people.

The fate of the fatherland and the people is inseparably linked to the party and leader of the working class. It is the leader who has embodied the aspirations and desire of the nation and blazes its fate.

Apart from the party and leader of the working class, the socialist fatherland cannot exist. Only under the leadership of the party and leader can the socialist system be provided and the socialist fatherland thrive and become prosperous. At the same time, the working masses can exercise their independent rights and lead independent and creative lives in the socialist fatherland, with true lives and an everlasting sociopolitical organic body.

The ardent patriotism of those engaged in the revolution and their spirit of living and valuing their people and fatherland is to be generated and displayed based on pride in and loyalty to their leader and party. Only those who persistently struggle for their leader, their party, their class, and the people can become true patriots.

As is demonstrated by the modern history of our country, communists are the true sons and daughters of the fatherland and genuine patriots who love the nation and the people most and who unscrupulously sacrifice their youthfulness and lives in exploring their fate.

Indoctrination in socialist patriotism plays a great role in making party members and working people true revolutionaries faithful to their party and revolution and sacrifice themselves for the fatherland and the people.

The important issue that arises in indoctrination in socialist patriotism at present is indoctrination in viewing our people as No 1.

The spirit of the Korean-nation-first policy is, in essence, the noble spirit to live and fight by cherishing the dignity of and pride in the greatness of our people.

The our-nation-first policy has nothing to do with the idea of looking down on others while boasting of our own superiority, or with looking down on our own people while blindly worshipping others. This policy is lofty patriotism by people who ardently love the socialist fatherland and devote themselves to the nation's prosperity and development. It is awareness of the nation's independence and revolutionary pride in tenaciously safeguarding and glorifying the nation's independence and dignity. Therefore, the spirit of the Korean-nation-first policy is the noblest revolutionary spirit.

The spirit of the our-nation-first policy is based on a firm practical foundation. The nation's greatness is not defined according to the size of its territory or population. Just as the value of a man is defined according to his ideology, the nation's greatness is defined according to the guiding ideology of the nation. The guiding ideology of a nation was created by the great leader of the revolution. Therefore, the nation's greatness is the greatness of the nation's guiding ideology and the greatness of the leader.

Our nation's guiding ideology is the immortal *chuche* idea. The *chuche* idea is a thoroughgoing revolutionary idea that demands that the popular masses carry out the revolution to the end until their independence is completely achieved. It is also a great revolutionary doctrine that illuminates the path of permanent happiness and prosperity for mankind.

The one who created this immortal revolutionary idea and glorified our people to become a mighty independent people is the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and the one leading our fatherland and people to a bright future is none other than the leader.

With the creation of the immortal *chuche* idea by the great leader and with his building of a *chuche*-oriented revolutionary party, the new history of our fatherland and our people has been created. Endlessly admiring and revering the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and learning from and following the *chuche* idea have become the trend of the times.

Only when we foster the spirit of the Korean-nation-first policy—patriotism toward the socialist fatherland—among party members and workers, can we make them

tenaciously safeguard the *chuche* idea generation after generation and accomplish the idea by cherishing great national pride and a sense of superiority in carrying out the revolution, upholding the great leader and following the guidance of the glorious party.

The bright future of the revolution and the nation lies in that such indoctrination work is properly carried out. Indoctrination in socialist patriotism is not merely related to love of one's birthplace or native town, his worksite, or the land of the nation. More important is to make the people aware of the greatness of their nation and consolidate their resolve to carry out the revolution and construction in their own way according to the practical conditions of their nation by following the leadership of their leader and party.

Because of this, vigorously waging indoctrination in socialist patriotism is a mighty method of strengthening the main force of the revolution.

That dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, in his work "Some Problems Arising in the Indoctrination in the *Chuche* Idea," elucidated that indoctrination in socialist patriotism is a form of education in the *chuche* idea that contributes to strengthening the main force of the revolution is of great significance.

Correctly establishing the objective and direction of indoctrination in socialist patriotism is a precondition for fostering party members and workers to be genuine patriots. Fostering lofty national pride and consciousness of the nation's independence in carrying out the revolution by upholding the great leader and under the banner of the correct guidance idea is the most important content in indoctrination in socialist patriotism.

Thus, the revolutionary and *chuche*-oriented characteristics of ideology, theory, and spiritual and moral outlook that the genuine revolutionaries and true patriots of our nation should possess have been clearly defined. Through indoctrination in socialist patriotism, we have made our party members and workers possess more solid determination in carrying out the revolution and construction in our own way under the leadership of the great leader and the party. Thus, the loftiness of the noble patriotic traits that *chuche*-oriented communist revolutionaries should possess was clearly defined.

With the work, the issue of the method of indoctrination in socialist patriotism was also resolved. Success in indoctrination in socialist patriotism to foster the people to be genuine *chuche*-oriented patriots largely depends on by what method this indoctrination is carried out.

The document elucidated a new and unique policy for conducting indoctrination in socialist patriotism according to the basic principle of the *chuche* idea. This means brilliant resolution of the issue concerning the method of indoctrination in socialist patriotism.

With extensive elucidation of the purpose, direction, content, and method of indoctrination in socialist patriotism, the key was provided to successfully resolve the theoretical and practical problems that arise in educating and reforming the people to be genuine patriots and chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries.

Herein lies the greatness and uniqueness of the idea that indoctrination in socialist patriotism is a form of education in the chuche idea in strengthening the main force of the revolution, as well as the immortal achievements in deepening and developing the position and role in indoctrination in socialist patriotism according to the demands of our era.

When party organizations and functionaries carry out in depth indoctrination in socialist patriotism by linking it with the basic principle of the chuche idea according to the demands of the developing realities, our unity with the leader, with the party, and with the masses will be strengthened and the chuche-oriented might of our revolution will be more highly demonstrated.

SKNDF Greets CPSU on Revolution Anniversary
SK101118 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation
in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] On 6 November, the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] Central Committee sent a congratulatory message to the CPSU Central Committee on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR].

The message reads in full as follows:

Moscow,

To the CPSU Central Committee:

Marking the 70th anniversary of the GOSR, the SKNDF Central Committee extends wholehearted congratulations and militant greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet masses of all walks of life.

The October Revolution carried out by the Russian working masses under Lenin's and the Bolshevik Party's leadership was a great event that opened the road of historic change from capitalism to socialism for the first time in the history of mankind.

By playing a major role in leading World War II (?in annihilating fascism) to victory, the Soviet people contributed to achieving national liberation for the oppressed masses of the world and have turned their country into a developed socialist power over a short historical period of time.

The Soviet people have attained brilliant successes in their struggle to implement the decisions adopted at the 26th party congress and are now exerting unsparing efforts to keep space from being militarized and to turn the world into a (?nuclear-free, peace zone) on their own initiative.

Considering the SKNDF delegation's visit to the Soviet Union last April to have served as a major opportunity in developing friendly relations with your party, we express our conviction that our solidarity with your party will become stronger in the joint anti-imperialist and antiwar struggle for independence and peace.

[Signed] SKNDF Central Committee

[Dated] 6 November 1987, Seoul

VNS on Attempts to Split Opposition Forces
SK081018 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation
in Korean to South 0300 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Unattributed special article: "Let Us Think About the Maxim of History 'United We Stand, Divided We Fall'"]

[Text] With the presidential election under the direct election system just around the corner, the election campaign offensive of the ruling and opposition parties has become more heated and the desire of our masses to achieve democratic politics on this land is becoming stronger. The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u military group, which is enjoying the vested rights in politics, is now frantically mobilizing all possible physical, financial, and organizational means on the strength of government power and the influence of money, chanting such slogans as: "Certain victory in the election for No Tae-u" and "Let us re-create the DJP regime."

On the other hand, advocating the resignation of the present fascist cabinet and the formation of a pannational neutral cabinet are the opposition parties and patriotic, democratic forces of all strata who are stoutly waging various forms of struggle for fair elections, including the movement to collect signatures to establish a pannational neutral cabinet.

The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring, which is attempting to fabricate its reassumption of office through illegal and fraudulent elections on the strength of government power and the influence of money, and our democratic, patriotic forces, which want democratic politics to bloom in this land by electing a person whom the people support as the president through fair and free elections, are now acutely confronting each other without making the slightest degree of concessions.

What is demanded of our masses in today's serious reality, which is at the crossroads of determining whether the constitutional revision for the direct presidential election system that has been won through the bloody resistance of the masses last June can be sublimated into

genuine democratization or whether the fruition of the struggle of the masses can be divested by the dictators and victimized as the sport of fascism? In other words, today's serious reality demands that all our democratic and patriotic masses firmly unite and think about the maxim of history: United we stand, Divided we fall.

Unity is the key to victory. It is the only weapon our democratic and patriotic forces, who are empty-handed, should depend on in confronting the fascist dictatorial group, which has been armed with bayonets and which is resorting to the influence of money and government power in the elections. The truth that even an enemy who is superior in number can be destroyed and [word indistinct] through unity has been proven by history. This truth has been also proven by the 19 April uprising, the Pusan-masan resistance, and the June resistance for democracy.

In today's reality, in which the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring is frantically running wild to obliterate all democratic forces, branding them as leftist-leaning procommunist forces, and fabricate the DJP presidential candidate's victory in the elections, unity is the only way for our masses to open the road of democratization through fair and democratic elections.

Considering the fact that the maneuvers for division and alienation by the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u military, fascist, and dictatorial group have been perpetrated more viciously than ever before and that a situation of partial split has emerged within our democratic, patriotic forces, it is urgent that the democratic, patriotic forces become united.

Such maneuvers are one of the inherent ways of ruling people that the U.S. imperialists and the pro-u.s. fascist dictators have adopted. They not only have planted the seed of chaos within the opposition forces, the democratic and patriotic forces, but have also viciously perpetrated all sorts of base operations in a bid to destroy them one by one. Such base operations have been more viciously and cunningly perpetrated by traitors Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u in particular.

Since the June mass resistance, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring, under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, has stopped at nothing to weaken and neutralized the activities of our democratic, patriotic forces. The real aim lurking behind the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring's conversion from the stand of protecting the current Constitution to the announcement of the so-called 29 June declaration for democratization was based on its elaborate calculation that not only can it dampen the increasing struggle spirit of the masses, but also split and destroy the opposition camp and split and destroy one by one the democratic forces even after the constitutional revision for a direct presidential election system is achieved and that, thereby, it can take office again.

What is taking place in a section of the democratic forces appears to be developing as schemed by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring. This can be proven eloquently by the fact that there is discord within the opposition camp in connection with the problem of fielding a single presidential candidate and serious internal disputes are taking place within it. In fact, the two RDP factions have waged vehement factional strife to nominate their respective presidential contenders as the party's single presidential candidate and have gone so far as to reach the (?tragedy) of splitting the party.

Today, when the democratic forces' unity and joint action are required more urgently than ever before, the opposition camp has become unable to escape fatal split and blow. At the same time, serious obstacles have been created in the democratic forces' unity and joint action. This ugly situation in the opposition camp is an indelible criminal act of being embroiled in the vicious schemes of the United States and the military dictators, who are trying to fish in troubled waters by letting a war of competition wage within the opposition forces that will result in putting the laurel wreath of president on the military gangster No Tae-u.

Such an act has greatly disappointed our masses who have urgently wanted to block the military dictatorial group from again taking office and who wanted to establish the foundation for democratization with the independent strength of the democratic forces by fielding a single presidential candidate. It is all too clear that if such a situation is not overcome soon, the democratic forces will be [word indistinct] and completely destroyed by the organizational offensives of the military dictatorial group.

Those who are pleased with such a situation, who applaud it, are precisely the U.S. Reagan Administration and the pro-u.s. military dictatorial group of Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u. The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring which [words indistinct]. No Tae-u is now elated, thinking that his election as president has been assured. Thus, he is deriding the people.

The recent situation shows that the unhappy situation of the past, in which some opposition politicians were embroiled in the [words indistinct] maneuvers of the United States and the dictators after being driven into greed for money and power [words indistinct] and in which consequently they had a serious effect on the democratic forces' unity by allowing the fascist dictatorial group to usurp the fruition of the struggle attained by the patriotic masses of all strata [words indistinct] is going to reemerge. However, such a disgraceful history should not be repeated. This was not what our masses wanted when they struggled in the plaza of the June resistance, shedding blood.

All democratic patriotic forces should fight against the cunning strategy of smashing the adversarial U.S. imperialists and Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring with the strategy of cohesion, put an end to the division of the democratic camp, and crush the maneuvers of the fascist camp for dividing it and splitting it up. Each democratic fighter should firmly resolve that, even if he falls and dies an unknown martyr while fighting on the road of democracy for national salvation, he will be happiest and will desire nothing more so long as his death has contributed to democratization. Unless he firmly resolves to join the struggle as a common soldier, not seeking honor, no true cohesion can be achieved, nor is it possible to overcome the fascist ring's maneuvers for dividing and splitting up the democratic camp. All who truly care for the destiny of the country and the nation and truly desire democracy should be united on the road of struggle in order to realize this aspiration of the masses. If they fail to overcome the fascist dictators' maneuvers to divide and demolish the democratic forces, they will be committing an unpardonable sin to the many unheralded fallen fighters who gave up their youth and lives for the sake of the country for democracy, independence, and reunification; to the students who wage a consistent and unyielding struggle despite the severe hardships they suffer in the fascist prison; to the masses who struggle in the streets of resistance, crying out: Give us democracy or give us death; and to the history and the nation.

Once they lose power to the pro-U.S. military dictators, it will be too late, no matter how they repent and lament. All off-stage politicians and democratic forces should awaken themselves in a firm resolve and unite their minds and hearts in the struggle to achieve true democracy, civil rights, sovereignty, and reunification.

An immediate task is for the masses of all walks of life to wage a vigorous joint struggle to force the present fascist cabinet to step down and establish a pannational neutral cabinet for a fair election, put an end to factional strife on this road, and realize the single presidential candidate of the democratic forces.

To all the masses of all walks of life who love justice and truth and who wage a daring struggle to achieve democracy and their patriotic cause: the times and the nation watching us. We should all bear in mind this theme: United we stand, divided we fall. We should be one on the road to democratization and national salvation. Let us, by so doing, eliminate the dark cloud of fascism from this land and make the bright glory of democracy, independence, and reunification shine resplendently.

South Korea

To Chae-song Gives More Details on Captivity
SK100313 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
10 Nov 87 pp 2, 4

[Text] To Chae-song, freed Korean hostage in Lebanon, said yesterday that he once had a face-to-face encounter with a Western journalist during his 21-month captivity.

In a news conference at the Integrated Government Office Building, he did not identify the kidnapped journalist by name but strongly indicated that the hostage was French newsman Roger Auque.

To revealed that he turned down the kidnappers' demand to write letters asking for help because he believed that the kidnapper would make evil use of such letters.

He said that he first felt the possibility of his release about a month before his release when his captors took his picture.

Following are the questions and answers from a news conference of To Chae-song held at the Integrated Government Office Building yesterday.

Question: When did you know about your release from your captors? Have you ever had a bad feeling about the Korean government as your detention was prolonged?

Answer: A month before my release, the kidnappers took my picture and told me that a negotiation was underway and I would be freed soon.

But I was not convinced because there had been similar assurances before. After I had a telephone conversation with a Korean diplomat in a third country on Oct. 28, I felt sure of being released.

A week before I left Beriut (for Geneva), I was moved to an apartment and the host told me that I was free and didn't have to worry about anything. I watched television and was given delicious food.

During my captivity, I never had bad feelings toward the government. Every time the captors demanded that I write letters, I refused to do so because I believed that they would make evil use of them.

Q: Have you ever seen any Western hostages during your captivity, including Anglican Church envoy Terry Waite, French journalist Roger Auque and West German engineer Rudolf Cordes?

A: I had no chance to encounter two of the three persons you named but I met with a Western journalist. It is difficult for me to have detailed conversation because to their security.

Q: Did you meet any official of the Lebanese government, (Justice Minister) Nabih Birri in particular, before or being released?

A: No. Those who took me from kidnappers introduced themselves as Amals.

Q: How could you manage to remain in a relatively healthy condition during such a long captivity? How was your physical condition during the ordeal?

A: I suffered seriously from bad cold and diarrhea, but recovered from them after a while without the help of medication. I made special efforts not to lose my mental health, trying to keep my thoughts on my future and the livelihood of my family. I supposed that I would have a hard time even after the release and thought of how I would overcome the difficulties.

Q: What kind of meals did they serve?

A: For the first two to three months, I had to live on a diet of four bananas as small as a finger a day and either an orange or an apple.

For the next two to three months, meals improved a little bit, but they gave me such food as a Lebanese bread, canned mackerel, bean soup, and sometimes sausage and eggs, only once a day.

After that, I was served with meals three times a day. Sandwiches were offered at breakfast and supper and boiled rice and soup were given for lunch.

Q: You said earlier that you had been kept with other hostages. How could you recognize any of them?

A: I knew there were other hostages because I saw kidnappers serve meals for some people and took them to the toilet the same way as they did for me. We were not allowed to do anything together as we were kept in separate rooms. I could not recognize any of them.

Q: But, you mentioned you knew that a Western journalist was among them. How did you learn that he was a journalist from the West?

A: I was once kept along with him for a while.

Q: Do you have any idea why they kidnapped you, how much was paid in return for your release?

A: I don't have the slightest idea about that matter.

Q: You said kidnappers demanded that you write letters to your family or friends during the captivity. What specifically did they want you to write?

A: They told me to write letters to my family members or friends, but I refused to do so for fear that they might take advantage of my letters. They wanted me to urge my family members "to do something" for my release.

Q: It is said that you had been moved about 10 times before being released. In what way did the kidnappers move and can you tell anything about each place where you were detained?

A: When they moved, kidnappers usually threw me into the trunk of a car as I was first abducted. But I remember I was carried in the back seat of a car with my head down two or three times. I was blindfolded when I was transported in a small van.

I was detained in underground cells twice. They were completely separated from the outside. Once, I was confined to an apartment on the roadside where the sound of sea waves and that of airplanes landing and taking off were heard very close by.

Two or three times, I was held in a big warehouse with small cells. Those 10 places where I had been kept were 10 to 20 minutes drive from each other.

Q: We were told that you were first set free by kidnappers around Oct. 25. Will you tell us the situation when you were transferred to another Lebanese group by your original captors?

A: I believe I was handed over to Amals on the evening of Oct. 26. My kidnappers carried me inside the trunk of a car. When the car stopped somewhere, someone approached the car and inquired about my name and nationality. He took me out from the trunk after I said, "Korean, To Chae-song." When I boarded another car, I was informed that I was finally set free from the kidnappers. Men in the car introduced themselves as Amals.

Q: You just mentioned a Western journalist. Will you elaborate a little more about him, such as his physical appearance? Did you think that other hostages were being physically molested?

A: My understanding was that kidnappers would not do any harm as long as hostages complied with their instructions. Hostages, including myself had no choice but to do what they were told. In line with a government policy to cooperate with other countries in hostage cases, I am willing to give further information I have about the Western journalist. But, I don't think this is the right time for me to reveal his identity. I am concerned about his safety.

Q: Since there is no convincing reason why you, a Korean diplomat, became the target of kidnappers, some speculate that you don't actually belong to the Foreign Ministry but are an intelligence agent or an arms dealer.

A: I started to work at the ministry on Feb. 1 of 1973. I was assigned as the vice consul in Honolulu, Hawaii, in 1979. Therefore, I think I must be a member of the Foreign Ministry (laughter). No Koreans have ever been engaged in an arms deal abroad as far as I know.

Q: You reported to work at the Foreign Ministry today. Does that mean that you have been appointed to any post? If you are ordered to go to a place like Beirut, what would you say?

A: I have no special post in the ministry right now. As long as I stay at the ministry as a public official, I am ready to go any place as ordered even if the place is more dangerous than Beirut.

16 December 'Decided' as Election Day

*SK100540 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean
0500 GMT 10 Nov 87*

[Text] It was learned that even though there was a difference in views in setting a date for the presidential election some time from 15-18 December, it was finally decided that the election will be held on 16 December. It was also learned that as the date of the presidential election was finally decided, the ruling circles will today or tomorrow hold a high-level party-government meeting to discuss various issues.

Kim Yong-sam Accepts Presidential Nomination

*SK100215 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
9 Nov 87 p 2*

[Acceptance speech by Kim Yong-sam, president of the RDP, at the party convention to nominate its presidential candidate held at the annex building of Sejong Cultural Center in Seoul on 9 November]

[Text] I accept the nomination as presidential candidate as a demand of history and the times and to devote my life to revolution through election for the democratization of this country, to national reconciliation, and reunification. The presidency cannot be taken by force or by one man's greed, but should be assumed in accordance with the call of the times and the natural order of history and particularly on the basis of the people's support.

If a democratic revolution is a demand of history, the assumption of power by the RDP, the united body of legitimate democratic forces, is a natural order of history. I am convinced that the people's aspirations for putting an end to military dictatorship are being focused on the RDP and me.

The democratic government to be established in the future will realize the restoration of the people's homogeneity and national integration. This society, in which distrust and division between the rich and the poor, between those in power and those without power, between different regions, and between different industries have expanded due to the protracted dictatorial oppression and the discriminatory and economic operational policy of splitting society, should be newly integrated, and the homogeneity of the people who are the same should be restored.

The RDP government will serve as a cornerstone to revive democracy, which has been faded in the course of the protracted military dictatorship. We should dispel rigidity in the legislative, judiciary, political party, press,

labor, educational, cultural, and other fields which have been tamed amid coerciveness and oppression. Also, we should achieve democratic self-reforms.

In addition, we will forsake fruitless and nominal growth and "the rich-get-richer-and-the poor-get-poorer" growth and construct a welfare society through equivalent distribution and substantial growth. We will not seek "growth first and distribution next," but achieve "growth through distribution."

I define the traits and attitude of a civilian democratic government and president as follows:

First, I and the RDP government will seek an "intimate presidency" and an "amicable government" and guarantee the revitalization of diverse functions in society.

Second, for a clean government, I will never pardon my close aides, family, or whoever has contributed to democratization, if they are involved in corruption and irregularities.

Third, I will seek an "honest presidency" and an "honest government" and keep all the promises to the people under whatever circumstances.

Fourth, I will pursue a "reconciliatory presidency" and a "reconciliatory government" and achieve the harmony and integration of the people on the basis of love and justice. In particular, sacrifice in the course of the Kwangju civil resistance should be brought to light, and amid this, it should be ultimately developed into sacrifice for democratization. As well, reconciliation should be sought among the people.

The military dictatorial regime, which took power through a coup d'etat, has craftily mocked the June civil resistance and has framed a scheme for permanent power through rigged elections. Just as the struggle to revise the Constitution providing for the direct presidential election was a combined struggle of the people—workers, students, democratic figures, farmers, and urban poor people—with the RDP at the center, the struggle for the forthcoming election should be a struggle to watch, indict, and denounce rigged elections and furthermore, defend ballots in the course of ballot counting by forming an all-people combined front.

Fielding the single candidate of the democratic camp is a demand of the times and a natural order of history to surely put an end to military rule. I appeal to the democratic forces to unite themselves and continuously exercise their warm, amicable, and moral influence for a single candidacy. Also, I hope that the great people will decide the direction of single candidacy with their strength, and I am convinced that this they will do.

Believing that today has been greeted thanks to the ordeal-filled struggle of democratic fighters in prison and the death of democratic martyrs, I once again confirm

my resolve to revive democracy, the good news for the liberation of the oppressed, by leading the struggle to put an end to the military rule to success.

Talks With Journalists

SK070801 Seoul Television Service in Korean
1200 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Report on 6 November panel discussion with Kim Yong-sam, RDP president, by TONG-A ILBO deputy editor in chief Hong In-kun, HANGUK ILBO editorial writer An Pyong-chan, CHUNGANG ILBO acting editor in chief Kum Chang-tae, and Munhwa Broadcasting Company News Department director Kang Song-ku; under the sponsorship of the Kwanhun Club; with introduction by Kwanhun Club Secretary General Kang In-sop at the Korea Press Center; questioners identified by captions—videotaped]

[Text] [Anchorman Pak Song-pom] Kim Yong-sam, RDP president, participated in a panel discussion under the sponsorship of the Kwanhun Club this evening. Due to the decision of the Kwanhun Club, four new panelists sat in tonight's discussion replacing the four panelists who put the questions to Kim Chong-pil and Kim Tae-chung. Here are the highlights of the discussion:

[Begin recording] [Kang In-sop] When we began these panel discussions, we thought that the same persons' asking questions to four presidential hopefuls would be burdensome for them and would fail to maintain a fresh atmosphere. We, therefore, had a policy from the outset that we would change the panelists after two rounds. However, in the two previous rounds of discussions, the four panelists made such serious, sincere, and sharp questions that they boosted the quality of our discussions substantially. We, therefore, received the opinion from many people who maintained that we ought not change the panelists but let them continue to ask questions in the succeeding rounds of discussions to ensure consistency and fairness. We pondered about this, but have finally decided to change the panelists as we had originally planned, for the aforementioned reason, that all of the panelists felt it very burdensome and that by changing the panelists we will be able to have a fresh atmosphere.

[Hong In-kun] I remember an interview you gave last November in West Germany. In that interview, you, President Kim, said that since candidate Kim Tae-chung is your senior by 5 years he should, therefore, run for president before you do. You also said that your idea on this has not changed a bit even today. On another occasion, you also said: If a direct presidential election system is instituted and if his civil rights are restored and amnesty is given to him, I would suggest that he run for president.

[Kim Yong-sam] Not only is he older than I am by 5 years, but he also appeared to be in poor health. I thought I would support him as a presidential candidate

in the future. I thought it would be all right if there was no such chance for me in the future. I have never dreamt about it. I thought I would do whatever I could do for democratization in our fatherland.

Since that time I have been observing the course of development from various angles while asking myself: What is the best way to bring an end to military rule? Will the military rule be brought to an end, effectively and without fail, if I support Mr Kim Tae-chung's bid for the presidency? I realized that it is a very difficult task for him.

So, I have reached a conclusion that I will have to bear the cross of the times, that I have no choice but to shoulder this heavy burden in order to make sure that the military rule will be brought to an end. Thus, I have changed my mind.

[Hong In-kun] What is the basis of your conviction that you alone can put an end to military rule?

[Kim Yong-sam] It is my political sense which I have acquired in the course of my long political career.

[An Pyong-chan] I know that you would not admit that you have a morbid longing to be a president. Which job, for example, do you think carries more weight, party president—the combination of the party president, the house speaker, and the right to nominate candidates for the National Assembly—or the presidency?

[Kim Yong-sam] Which carries more weight? They all do. The house speaker's job and party boss are equally important. Nevertheless, serving the country as president carries more weight than any other job, I would say. Ambition alone is not enough energy to become a president. What I mean is that nobody can become a president simply because he aspires to be one.

[Kum Chang-tae] In view of what you have said and done so far, you seem to have a stronger and more persistent desire for the presidency than anyone else. Exactly what do you mean by your stating that you emptied your mind?

[Kim Yong-sam] Interpreting my word that I emptied my mind as stating that I would not run for the presidency is wrong. They mean two different things. When I said that I emptied my mind, I meant to say that I was ready to sincerely serve the people, casting aside my private interest and my private ambitions. This means that even if I become president, I will never let my private interest or ambitions interfere in my presidential duty.

[Kang Song-ku] What actually does veto group mean? And are you still firmly convinced that Chairman Kim Tae-chung should never run for the presidency because of the veto group?

[Kim Yong-sam] As for the word veto group, I have never used it. Indeed, Adviser Kim Tae-chung and I have talked privately on many occasions. We have discussed many things—things we have not made public. I have told him that it is not he but I who is more suited for the task of ending military rule. I said: When it comes to the task of terminating military rule effectively, I can do better than you could.

[Kum Chang-tae] A certain "C" who was a very popular actress in the past, a certain "L," and a certain "P," daughter of a former opposition party boss, have all been mentioned and are well-known. None of those who are involved has denied the fact. [as heard] One more thing. The house in which you, President Kim, live is known to have once been owned by an actress and was used as a kisaeng-entertained restaurant operated without license. Many people remember it. It is also rumored that after you purchased the house you are currently living in from an actress who is now residing in the United States, you had words with the former owner over the money involved. Explain to us how you bought the house, and what relationship you had with the actress in question.

[Kim Yong-sam] [Chuckling] What kind of question is this? All right. You can ask me whatever you please. Is it not common knowledge that houses can be sold and bought given an adequate bargain? It does not matter who owned it before. It does not matter if it was owned by an actress. I bought it because I liked it and I was able to afford it.

I am clean when it comes to money. A few days ago, my wife said in an interview with a newspaper that I am handsome. I have never thought that I am handsome. Is it not good to be popular with women? More than half of the voters are women. [end recording]

Interview With Kim Yong-sam, Chong Sung-hwa
SK100145 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
10 Nov 87 p 2

[Interview with Kim Yong-sam and Chong Sung-hwa following RDP nomination convention 9 November]

[Text] With Kim [subhead]

Question: When did you first meet with Chong?

Kim: It was last Saturday. We talked over dinner at my son's apartment.

Q: What did you talk with him?

Kim: We talked about the present political situation and I asked him to join RDP. He at first declined my offer. But I told him that by doing so, he can achieve what he really wishes—the termination of military rule. Then he accepted my proposal with pleasure.

Q: Have you been in contact with Chong recently?

Kim: No. But he told me that he has kept a good impression of me since his first encounter with me shortly after the May 16 Military Coup of 1961. He reminded me of the meeting at which I harshly refuted the illegitimacy of the coup.

Q: Now that you have won Chong's backing, what is your prospect for the coming elections?

Kim: I think everything is over now. The tide of the elections has already turned to me.

With Chong [subhead]

Q: What motivated you to join RDP?

Chong: I was motivated by my confidence that Kim Yong-sam is the only candidate who can definitely put military rule to an end and realize civilian rule.

Q: Do you have any intention to transform yourself into a politician?

Chong: I cannot be a politician by nature. I was in the military over 30 years and I still retain the spirit of soldier. I have no political ambition and I just wanted to contribute a mite to helping realize the yearning of the people for civilian rule.

Q: How do you define the Dec. 12 incident of 1979 in which you were deposed from the post of Army chief under martial law?

Chong: I believe some of my younger generals committed a grave error at the time. But I hope they will someday reflect upon it and try to rectify their wrongs.

Q: Why do you think No Tae-u has to withdraw his presidential candidacy?

Chong: I think the military generals who took power after the Dec. 12 incident should back away from politics after returning the situation back to the one in early 1980.

Q: Do you plan to accompany Kim Yong-sam to his provincial rallies?

Chong: I have to think about that.

Q: Do you have any advice for your juniors in the military?

Chong: They will have to try to stay away from politics. I know most people in the military want to hold aloof from politics.

No Tae-u Makes Pledges on Economic Policies

SK100927 Seoul YONHAP in English 0907 GMT
10 Nov 87

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 10 (YONHAP)—No Tae-u, president of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, Tuesday announced a package of election pledges on economic policies, including development of rural areas and the country's western coastal region.

In a news conference held here, No, the ruling party's presidential candidate, also pledged to control prices, realize balanced levying of taxes and alleviate income gaps between rich and poor.

In order to develop rural towns and double the farm production in the next 10 years, No is committed to a policy of releasing 1 trillion won (about 1.25 billion U.S. dollars (one U.S. dollar is worth about 800 won) to farmers over the next five years to help them purchase farmland.

No also said that if he is elected president, he would increase the special fund for farming and fishing towns to 1 trillion won to help farmers and fishermen be financially independent.

More than 25 million South Korean voters will elect their next president in the first direct presidential election, to be held before Dec. 20, in 16 years.

The ruling party leader said that he will make efforts to eliminate the government's control and interference in the economy and establish a financial industry restructuring committee under the direct control of the president.

No said he would pursue policies to safeguard and develop the free enterprise system which is based on equal opportunity and free competition.

He also pledged to maintain price stability and eliminate real estate speculation to realize economic justice.

No said he will make efforts to strictly control the vices of monopoly and oligopoly and guarantee workers' rights as much as possible.

He said labor unions, and the agricultural, livestock and fisheries cooperatives, will be developed for the benefit of farmers and fishermen.

No further said that he will create side-job opportunities for one million farmers and fishermen over the next five years by stressing industrial development in small provincial cities and establishing farm industrial towns.

Touching on the development of the west coast region, No said he will invest extensively in the region's development in order to open the era of the west coast in the 1990's.

To bring this about, No said he will complete the construction of an expressway linking the western ports of Incheon and Mokpo earlier than projected and establish an industrial college in the Cholla region, consisting of North and South Cholla Provinces.

Meanwhile, No predicted that Korea's gross national product (GNP) would grow to 260 billion dollars by the early 1990's and the country will be included among the world's top 10 nations in terms of GNP if the economy grows at the current pace.

The per capita GNP will grow to 5,200 dollars in 1992 and 6,000 dollars in 1993 and the unemployment rate will be under 4 percent, he said.

No said that Korea's international balance of payments will continue to register a surplus of about 5 billion dollars every year and the amount of money the country lends overseas will exceed the amount it borrows by 1991.

He also forecast that the country's trade volume will reach 170 billion dollars, including 85 billion dollars in exports, in 1991 to become one of the 10 largest trading countries in the world.

DJP Chides Opposition on Neutral Cabinet

SK100249 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
10 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday said opposition presidential candidates are demanding a pan-national election-management cabinet just when the nation's political agenda is being smoothly implemented.

Yi Min-sop, DJP spokesman, said the opposition candidates are demanding such a cabinet to support their future allegations about election rigging if they lose the election.

"Their demands are also designed to negate the constitutional order, neutralize the incumbent government even before the election and create disorder," Yi said.

Should the next government set up a pan-national cabinet, he said, it would be tantamount to negating its legitimacy.

Yi was commenting on a promise by Kim Yong-sam, presidential candidate of the Reunification Democratic Party, to establish a pan-national cabinet if he is elected president.

Kim Tae-chung, who is about to launch the Party for Peace and Democracy, proposed last week talks on the creation of a pan-national cabinet between President Chon Tu-hwan and four presidential candidates.

Polls Conducted on Presidential Election

Responsible Leadership Important

SK071213 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
5 Nov 87 p 1

[Text] It has turned out that the great majority of the eligible voters of our country think that the next president should be someone who has a strong sense of responsibility and leadership and who is capable of dealing with economic problems well.

According to the poll taken jointly by *Choson Ilbo* and the Korea Gallup Poll for 8 days from 16-23 October through individual interviews with a random sample of 1,200 persons age 20 or older across the country (606 men and 594 women), those who responded to the question "Please choose three of the qualifications of the president which you think are the most important," the greatest portion, 48.1%, chose a "sense of responsibility," followed by 46.6% and 40.1% that chose "leadership" and "honesty" respectively. In other words, the poll showed that the three most important qualifications of the president turned out to be a sense of responsibility, leadership, and honesty.

This was followed by 36% that chose "respect for public opinion," 25.0% "decision making ability," 23.5% "common people-mindedness," 18.0% "ability to put things into practice," and 15% "integrity."

To the question "Please note the three major tasks to be solved by the next president," the greatest segment, 38.5%, chose economic problems, followed by agricultural and fishery problems 28.5%, eliminating the gap between the rich and the poor 28.2%, improving basic rights 25.9%, and eliminating corruption and irregularities 24.8%.

As for the major items chosen as qualifications required of the president, in the case of "the president should be a man with a strong sense of responsibility," 56.8% of the women respondents chose this item, while 39.7% of the men did.

Also, the lower the education of the respondents, the more they chose the response stressing responsibility, namely, 55.5% of those who finished only elementary school, 52.2% of those who finished middle school, 43.5% of high school graduates, and 40.1% of those in college chose this item. As for "leadership," more men (48.3%) than women (44.9%) chose this item.

As for "honesty," more women (43.1%) than men (37.0%), and the less educated more than the more educated (49.5% of elementary school graduates, 45.6% of middle school graduates, and 30.5% of high school graduates) chose this item.

As for the "economic problems" as the most important task which the next president should carry out, more women (42.4%) than men (34.7%) chose this item, and those living in larger towns chose this item in greater numbers (41.9% in large cities, 37.8% in small and medium cities, and 34.4% in small towns). Also, many of those in higher income brackets (41.2% of the higher income group, 41.2% of the middle income group, and 33.1% of the lower income group) chose economic problems.

41.7% of Voters 'Decided'

SK061024 Seoul Television Service in Korean
1200 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Report by Paek Nak-chon—videotaped]

[Text] [Anchorman Pak Song-pom] According to a survey conducted by the Korean Broadcasting System [KBS] through the courtesy of the Seoul National University [SNU] Newspaper Research Institute on the people's political awareness, 41.7% of those who answered the questions said that they have already decided whom to vote for as president. Reporter Paek Nak-chon will report on this:

[Paek Nak-chon] In this survey conducted through direct interviews at 79 locations in 52 districts across the country, while the four presidential hopefuls were busy stumping across the country, the 1,503 persons who answered the questions named four items as the most important tasks to be carried out by the new president, namely: social stability, continuous economic growth, eliminating the gap between the rich and the poor, and the guarantee and promotion of human rights. In particular, the respondents who attached importance to social stability accounted for 23.3% of the total. When this question was broken down by sex, age, occupation, and region, the greatest number attached greatest importance to social stability. [Video shows pie chart entitled "Important Tasks for New President" with breakdown as follows: social stability 23.3%, economic growth 16.3%, eliminating the gap between the rich and the poor 15.1%, guarantee of human rights 14.7%, reunification of north and south 9.2%, Olympics 6.2%, politics where reason prevails 5.4%, prevention of war 4.5%, and elimination of parochialism 4.4%]

To the question of whether they have decided for whom they will vote in the forthcoming presidential election, 41.7% of the respondents said that they had already decided. It has been revealed that those who live in urban areas and who have had higher education and have a higher income, and more men than women, have decided which candidate they will vote for. [Video shows pie chart entitled "Have You Decided Who To Vote for" with the following breakdown: undecided 57.8%, decided 41.7%, say neither yes nor no 0.5%]

As to the question of whether there should be televised debates of the candidates in whom the people take interest, the absolute majority of 86.8% of the total respondents said that they are necessary. It has been revealed that those of younger age and those who have had higher education who were interviewed in the urban areas desired the television debate more. [Video shows chart entitled "TV debate" with the following breakdown: yes necessary 50.5%, necessary to a certain degree 36.3%, may or may not be necessary 8.7%, not necessary 4.5%]

[Cha Pae-kun, director of the SNU Newspaper Research Institute, identified by caption] We have made the utmost effort to conduct the survey systematically, scientifically, and fairly, with the people in all areas of the country, taking samples so that the people of all strata can be involved. Therefore, we would boast that the results are fairly accurate and dependable.

[Paek] The experts think that the results of this survey, which has been conducted with the important event of electing the president directly by the people for the first time in 16 years approaching, suggest much to the political circles and about the political activities of the people as a whole, in view of its scientific and precise method.

Candidates Vying for Undecided Voters

SK080121 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
8 Nov 87 p 2

[By Staff reporter Choe Nam-hyon]

[Text] With about 40 percent of voters undecided as a recent poll indicated, presidential hopefuls are trying to grab as many floating votes as possible.

No Tae-u, candidate of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, campaigned in small towns last week, appealing to farmers and fishermen to vote for him.

In contrast to No's campaign strategy, Kim Yong-sam, candidate of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party, held an open-air mass rally on the outskirts of Seoul yesterday.

There was a lull in campaigning for Kim Tae-chung, who was busy putting final touches to organizing the Party for Peace and Democracy.

Kim Chong-pil, candidate of the New Democratic Republican Party, campaigned on his home ground, Chungchong-do.

The presidential contenders were directing their energy toward groups of voters among whom they believed they had the most appeal.

According to his plan to tour as many small towns as possible, which opposition candidates may neglect to visit, DJP president No visited counties on the western coast early last week.

Later in the week, he also toured counties along the eastern coast, from Pohang to Sokcho, promising to widen roads and build a university.

His outdoor rallies did not attract as many people as those organized by opposition candidates. But they were elaborately designed to attract votes.

DJP rally organizers promoted the avuncular image of No, who made various election pledges, while leaving the dirty job of making character attacks on opposition candidates to his campaigners.

Opinion-makers in rural communities were invited to have lunch or dinner with No. Later he posed with each of the people for pictures.

No will make similar trips to Kyongsangbuk-do and Kyonggi-do next week.

RDP president Kim Yong-sam, who spoke to people in Anyang about ending "military rule" yesterday, plans to visit Kwangju this week.

He will continue to hold mass rallies in small and large cities. His aim is to attract more people to his rallies than attended Kim Tae-chung's.

Kim Yong-sam, however, does not plan to visit counties where his support groups are said to be campaigning on behalf of him.

The Party for Peace and Democracy, which Kim Tae-chung is organizing, believes dissident, students and labor organizations will play a decisive role in the upcoming election.

Kim Tae-chung plans to address as many gatherings organized by these groups of people, who have fought for democracy, as possible.

The PPD plans to sponsor smaller rallies during the first half of this month.

But it will launch a full-fledged campaign after it is formally inaugurated and the date of the presidential election is announced.

NDRP president Kim Chong-pil plans to hold outdoor rallies in 41 cities.

He will visit Taegu Saturday, Chongju Sunday and Taejon Nov. 28.

A second round of campaigning will begin when the election date is announced, possibly this week.

The four presidential candidates are expected to exert efforts to attract floating votes, particularly from the middle class and young voters who constitute the largest voting blocks.

Police Arrest Demonstrators at Yonsei Rally
SK100159 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
10 Nov 87 p 3

[Text] Police arrested 114 people, most of them university students, who staged a violent demonstration in front of Yonsei University after attending an anti-government rally on the campus in western Seoul Sunday afternoon.

Chanting "Down with military dictatorship" and "Let's set up a pan-national neutral cabinet," about 2,000 students and citizens marched off Yonsei campus and violently clashed with tear gas-firing riot police, hurling stones and petrol bombs.

They were part of 10,000 people who attended the "rally for termination of military dictatorship and formation of a pan-national cabinet" sponsored by "Chondaeh-yop," the national council of the representatives of university students.

Kim Tae-chung, an opposition presidential contender, made a speech in the rally, along with other leading dissidents including Kyu Hun-che, vice chairman of "Mintongnyon," a large-scale pan-national dissident organization.

A large number of students from provincial universities participated in the rally, holding placards representing the provinces where their schools are located.

About 300 students affiliated with "Minmintu," a hard-line student activist group, held a rally of their own at a corner of the university grounds, waving signs and placards reading "Let's make people's leader Pak Ki-wan our presidential candidate." Pak is a leading dissident popular among student activists for his advocacy for the reunification of Korea through a people's movement.

Thousands of posters supporting presidential candidate Kim Tae-chung were put up on campus walls and numerous leaflets urging the termination of military rule were distributed by various dissident organizations.

After the rally, Kim Tae-chung, surrounded by his supporters, marched from the rally site to the main gate of the school.

Shortly after Kim drove away from the school gate, riot police began to disperse the students and Kim's followers, firing a barrage of tear gas canisters. The demonstrators responded with rocks and Molotov cocktails.

Police led away 114 people on the scene and interrogated them all night long at six police stations in Seoul.

The arrested include 59 students, 18 merchants, 15 company employees, six factory workers, four taxi drivers, two government officials and five jobless people, according to police.

Due to the demonstration, vehicle traffic between Kumhwa Tunnel and Yonhi-dong Intersection was blocked for one and half hours and patients hospitalized at Severance Hospital adjacent to the campus suffered the effects of tear gas.

About 500 students stated an overnight sit-in at the school library. They dispersed at 9 a.m. yesterday.

Students Continue Myongdong Sit-In
SK100223 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
10 Nov 87 p 3

[Text] A group of 30 university students continued to hold out at the Myongdong Cathedral in downtown Seoul for the seventh consecutive day yesterday.

The sitting-in students who are mostly members of the Seoul Area Confederation of University Student Representatives took refuge at the Seoul diocese Catholic church last Wednesday after being chased by police. They were collecting signatures from citizens supporting the organization of a supra-national neutral Cabinet.

The students including Korea University student council president Yi In-yong planned to finish their sit-in protest on the fifth day, Saturday, but couldn't disperse because police were deployed around the cathedral waiting to lead them away.

The protesters numbered 50 on the first day, but the figure has been reduced to 30 as 20 of them have managed to leave the precincts mingling with Catholic laymen in disguise.

Meanwhile, some 200 former government officials solidified their determination to work for their reinstatement in a rally at the cathedral at 4 p.m. Sunday.

The committee struggling for the reinstatement of government officials ousted in the year 1980 called for a sincere government attitude to the question of re-employment of those who claim they were unfairly dismissed before the birth of the Fifth Republic.

In a statement, they called on the government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party to acknowledge unfairness in the mass dismissal of officials in 1980 and to help them re-establish their impaired reputation with reinstatement to their original posts with due compensation.

Proposed Printing Law Change Evokes Protest
SK070139 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
7 Nov 87 p 9

[Text] An amendment to the law on registration of publishing and printing companies has provoked a wild protest from publishers.

"The draft bill is moving toward less freedom of speech and press rather than enhancing the rights guaranteed in the Constitution" contended the publishers in a statement.

Representatives of major publishing firms have pointed out three controversial articles in the revision draft:

1) The new article clarifying criteria for publishers or editors states, "A party who falls within three years after serving the full sentence term or being granted the suspension of sentence execution in charges of crimes concerning insurrection and foreign aggression following the service of punishment beyond confinement, incurred by the violation of national Security Law and the party who falls under the two-year limit of probation forfeit the right to be a publisher or an editor."

The revision draft bill would, the publishers argued, trample the basic rights of citizens by discouraging "democratic" dissidents from entering the publishing industry, thus leading to a double jeopardy—putting restraints on the freedom of occupation and business as well.

2) The article concerning government intervention in the industry in case of the publishing companies' poor business performance with a suspension of business for three months. The publishers complained that Article 9 could mean the opening of an arbitrary infringement by the government into the publishing industry only to paralyze it.

And that when a book has questionable contents, the judicial branch should provide decisions.

3) The article governing the registration of publishers or editors to the pertinent local authorities. This provision implies that the government intends to eventually control the publishing industry, contended the publishers.

The representative also pointed out that the punishment for a person charged with some violations should be distinguished from a total closing down of a company.

National Assembly Closes Regular Session
SK101159 Seoul YONHAP in English 1153 GMT
10 Nov 87

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 10 (YONHAP)—The National Assembly closed its 137th regular session after passing 11 bills Tuesday, one month and a week earlier than usual to allow lawmakers to engage in campaigning for the upcoming presidential election.

The 11 law bills passed during the closing day included four press-related laws—an amendment to the law on the registration of periodicals, broadcasting law, Korea Broadcasting System (KBS) law and a bill to repeal the controversial old basic press law.

During the past 51-day session, the assemblymen dealt with the constitutional amendment bill that paved the way for direct presidential elections, 65 other legislative bills, and 16 motion bills, including the 1988 budget bill.

The National Assembly judiciary committee passed the four bills concerning the press Tuesday and decided to shelve a controversial amendment to the law on registration of publishing and printing houses.

The 12th National Assembly is expected to hold an extraordinary session early next year to consider the amendment to the National Assembly election law and many other bills for the next government after the presidential election and before the term of the Assembly expires.

Finance Ministry Issues Stock Market Measures
SK100243 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
10 Nov 87 p 6

[Text] The stock market stabilization measures presented by the Finance Ministry aim at boosting the sagging domestic market shrunken by plunge of world stock markets and sharp appreciation of won against U.S. dollar amid falling value of the dollar at international financial markets.

Recent adverse economic climate at home and abroad forced composite Seoul stock index to plunge by 27.5 points to 482.33 point for four days by last weekend.

The index showed an alarming 34.82 points drop from this year's high of 517.15 point posted on Oct. 26, when the democratization measures were announced by the government.

Trading volume also sharply declined from daily 6.5 million shares to 2.5 million shares and the deposit money to securities companies declined from 710 billion won to 580 billion won level last week.

Amid this circumstance, the government announced stock market stabilization measures containing the lifting of various kinds of regulations.

On the other hand, the government had restricted the buying of shares by institutional investors and exchange buying from April 2, resulting in a distortion of price structure between shares possessed by institutional investors and those of others.

To correct the distorted share price structure, the government yesterday came out with the stabilization measures.

The lowering of brokerage commission rate and margin requirements rate is another measure to activate domestic stock market.

The government also decided to liberalize the establishment of branch offices for securities companies to meet the growing demand and to expand stock population.

With the measures, the Finance Ministry forecast that additional 50 billion won worth of shares will be bought by institutional investors due to lifting of the restrictions and general investors will be relieved of financial burden as a result of lowering of brokerage commission rate.

Drug Use Increases, Poses Social Problem
SK100325 Seoul YONHAP in English 0303 GMT
10 Nov 87

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 10 (YONHAP)—The use of narcotics has been increasing sharply over the past several years into a serious social problem throughout Korea, officials at Korea's health-social affairs ministry have warned.

Statistics compiled recently by the ministry disclosed that a total of 844 people were prosecuted by the South Korean narcotics squad as of September this year accused of involvement in drug trafficking or the habitual use of such drugs as methylaminopane, better known as philopon in South Korea, heroin, cocaine or the smoking of hemp.

The number of people accused of trafficking philopon or being addicted to the drug amounted to 603, approaching the yearly total of 627 for last year. The number also shows a sharp contrast with the figures for 1978 and 1982 which stood at 70 and 239, respectively.

Those who used or were involved in the trafficking of heroin and cocaine totaled 136, also nearing last year's total of 150 compared with only 48 in 1976 and 59 in 1982.

However, the number of people accused of having smoked hemp decreased sharply to 105 from 639 in 1977 and 375 in 1982.

The amount of philopon confiscated from delinquents amounted to 61.8 kg (worth a market price of 6,180 million won), far exceeding 32.3 kg recorded during the same period last year.

Concerned authorities also seized from delinquents 35 kg of heroin. No heroin seizure was recorded last year.

Meanwhile, a prosecutor observed that the abuse of narcotics has been rapidly increasing due to the moral decadence of some rich people and the imprudent introduction of degenerated foreign culture.

Philopon used to be the name of a stimulant which was pharmaceutically called methylaminopane and was produced by a Japanese pharmaceutical manufacturer during the Second World War.

Health-Social Affairs Ministry officials said the trafficking of the stimulant in South Korea has grown in volume since smuggling it into Japan became less appealing than before due to a decrease in its prices in Japan.

The officials said the prime manufacturing cost of philopon used to be 300,000 won (375 U.S. dollars) per kilogram while the price of products smuggled into Japan ranged from 9 million to 12 million won (15,000 dollars) during the 1975-1979 period. Presently, the manufacturing cost of philopon hovers around the 1.5 million won level while the smuggled prices range from 5 million to 9 million won, showing a sharp drop from the 1970s.

Officials say there are about 200 or more skilled workers capable of manufacturing the stimulant. The consumption of the stimulant in South Korea amounts to an average 500 grams a day.

Cambodia

Nguon Nhel Attends Office, Theater Opening

*BK080718 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 7 Nov 87*

[Text] On the morning of 5 November, the Phnom Penh Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee organized a ceremony to inaugurate its new office and the Moscow Theater which are the result of the valuable and sincere cooperation and assistance of the Moscow City's Executive Committee.

Attending the ceremony were Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the provisional party committee of Phnom Penh; comrade ministers; deputy ministers; cadres; and personnel from various ministries and offices. Also present were Comrade Yuriy Ivanovich Razdukhov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRK, and the ambassadors, charges d'affaires, and embassy personnel of various friendly countries designated to Cambodia.

Speaking on that occasion, Comrade Thong Khon, alternate member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Phnom Penh Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee, expressed profound thanks to the Moscow City Executive Committee for giving materials and equipment for building the office of the municipal people's committee and the Moscow Theater. He also praised the skillful Moscow technicians for their efforts in realizing this tie of friendship for welcoming the 70th anniversary of Russia's Great October Socialist Revolution. He also stressed that the friendship and all-round cooperation between the two cities of Phnom Penh and Moscow will further strengthen.

Comrades Nguon Nhel and Yuriy Ivanovich Razdukhov cut the ceremonial ribbons to officially open the two buildings.

Soviet Satellite Technician Views Cooperation

*BK090720 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 9 Nov 87*

[Interview with (Yuriy Nikolayevich Akolov), head of Soviet technical group at Intersputnik satellite station in Phnom Penh, on the station's activities; date of interview not given—recorded with superimposed Cambodian translation]

[Text] First of all, I want to talk about the station and some working procedures. This station was completed at the end of 1986. It has served Cambodia's telephone network needs between Phnom Penh and other cities in socialist countries, and through this, we can communicate with other cities around the world. We know the extent of telephone communications: Questions can be quickly answered from cities that are Cambodia's allies and from other countries. The telephone channels at this

place can be leased to various foreign correspondents accredited to Cambodia, who come to study the Cambodian people's lifestyle and report it to their people. Along with telephone needs, matters relating to solidarity and various organizational tasks in Cambodia and cooperation tasks with socialist countries can be achieved.

These achieved results are due to the firm solidarity between the Soviet Union and Cambodian technicians who are currently working at this station. To ensure the continual functioning of this equipment, we still have a lot of work to do, and through this, teach Cambodian specialists how to work with satellite networks and how to maintain and repair the equipment with difficult and complex instruments. We will be here to provide on-site training to Cambodian specialists, work out different uses, organize training courses, starting with study and ending with understanding through practice and experience.

Groups of Cambodian specialists at our satellite station are currently at satellite stations in the Soviet Union which have the same features as our station where they are studying and receiving training from highly qualified Soviet technicians.

On the occasion of the great celebrations on the October Revolution anniversary, I wish the Cambodian people continued success and progress.

Trade Ministry Delegation Visits Cuba

*BK100624 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0501 GMT
10 Nov 87*

[Text] Phnom Penh, 10 Nov (SPK)—A PRK trade delegation led by Ho Non, member of the KPRP Central Committee, visited Cuba on 2 November. On 5 November, it had a meeting with the commander of the revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Political Bureau of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and vice president of the Council of State. Ho Non informed the Cuban leader of the PRK Government's national reconciliation policy. She handed over a greeting letter from KPRP Central Committee General Secretary Heng Samrin addressed to the commander in chief, Fidel Castro.

Replying, the commander of the revolution Juan Almeida Bosque reaffirmed the support of the Cuban party, government, and people for the PRK Government's statement on a political solution to the Cambodian problem, particularly the efforts to normalize the situation along the border with Thailand, thus contributing to the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Ho Non also held talks with her Cuban counterpart, Ricardo Cabrisas, on trade cooperation between the two countries, in particular the training of cadres.

Sihanouk To Leave Pyongyang for Paris
BK090710 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of the CGDK and chairman of the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia [Funcinpec], is to leave Pyongyang, North Korea, for Paris, France, this week.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk is scheduled to preside over an annual meeting of Funcinpec representatives from Asia, Australia, Europe, and the United States to be held in Paris on 20 December. He celebrated his 65th birthday in Pyongyang late last October.

Phnom Penh-Pursat Train Hit by Mines
BK080204 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 7 Nov 87

[From the "Daily Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Kompong Chhnang battlefield: On 29 October, a Vietnamese train leaving Phnom Penh for Pursat hit our mines and overturned south of Krang Lvea; two of the people on the train were killed and another wounded; two wagons were destroyed. We also cut 40 meters of railroad track. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

Bulgarian Party Delegation

Phnom Penh, 6 Nov (SPK)—A delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party led by Stefan Chernev, deputy chief of the party Central Committee's Cadre Department, arrived in Phnom Penh Thursday [5 November] for a friendly visit to Cambodia. It was greeted upon its arrival by Khim Cheasophan, vice chairman of the Organization Commission of the KPRP Central Committee, and L.Y. Beraha, ambassador of the Bulgarian People's Republic to Cambodia. [Text] *[Phnom Penh SPK in French 0408 GMT 6 Nov 87 BK]*

157 October Returnees

In October, 157 misled persons awakened and returned to state authorities and people. Among the returnees were 99 Pol Pot soldiers, 37 Sereika soldiers, and 21 Sihanoukist soldiers. They brought along 124 assorted weapons and a quantity of war materiel. These returnees surrendered in 3 groups of between 3 and 17 persons along with 22 weapons; another 20 were persuaded by their relatives to surrender. Puok, Siem Reap, and Sot Nikom Districts received most returnees. [Summary] *[Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 7 Nov 87 BK]*

Gift From Soviet Union

Phnom Penh SPK November 9—The Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions received in Phnom Penh this morning 20 cases of medicines and 500 pairs of high-boots as gift from the Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions. The gift was handed over to Chhim Chuon, vice chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions, by Yevgeniy Bezdyrev, counselor to the Soviet Embassy in Phnom Penh. Chhim Chuon expressed deep thanks to the Soviet party, government, and people for their precious support and assistance to the Kampuchean people. [Text] *[Phnom Penh SPK in English 1111 GMT 9 Nov 87 BK]*

Farming in Kompong Thom

Despite prolonged drought, the peasants in Kompong Thom Province this monsoon planted rice on 109,565 hectares, or more than 81% of the plan of 135,000 hectares. [Excerpt] *[Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 10 Nov 87 BK]*

Indonesia

Envoy Dismisses Reports on PNG Funding
BK100314 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 28 Oct 87 pp 1, 13

[Text] Port Moresby, KOMPAS—Indonesian Ambassador to Papua New Guinea Bagus Sumitro says he knows nothing about reports that an Indonesian military attache to PNG gave a sum of money to Ted Diro for the party he leads, namely the People's Action Party. The money was allegedly used to finance the party's election campaigns in that country. "I read the reports in a newspaper only this morning," Ambassador Bagus Sumitro told a *Kompas* correspondent in Port Moresby yesterday.

Ted Diro, a former PNG Armed Forces chief, is now accused of raising funds for his party when he was minister of forestry. He visited Indonesia last March in his capacity as foreign minister to sign the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between Indonesia and PNG.

PNG Prime Minister Paias Wingti initially planned to include Ted Diro in his cabinet as foreign minister last August. The new cabinet was formed following the country's general elections in July. However, at that time, Ted Diro was accused by the media of abusing his former post as forestry minister to raise funds for election campaigns.

On 12 August 1987, when Prime Minister Wingti announced his new cabinet lineup, Ted Diro was not appointed as foreign minister and he was given the post of minister without portfolio only. Education Minister Aruru Matiabe was appointed as acting foreign minister. Wingti cannot completely get rid of Ted Diro because of

the latter's great achievements in ushering Wingti to his current post of prime minister. However, a commission of inquiry has now been set up to investigate the Diro case.

An Australian businessman, Peter Chen, is accused of having given 124,000 kina (about 15 million rupiah) to Ted Diro in connection with Peter Chen's timber business. The money was given to Diro in U.S. dollars, and was then deposited into Diro's account at the ANZ Bank. The commission of inquiry disclosed that the funds for Diro's election campaigns were given by an Indonesian official in Sydney and Singapore.

In a similar reaction to Ambassador Bagus Sumitro, Indonesian military attache in Port Moresby Colonel Panji Susilo expressed his astonishment over the fabricated reports.

BRIEFS

Trade Agreement With Algeria

In Jakarta on 9 November Indonesia and Algeria signed an agreement to enhance trade and economic relations between the two countries. The agreement was reached in a meeting between the visiting Algerian trade minister and his Indonesian counterpart. [Summary] *[Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 9 Nov 87 BK]*

Laos

Thai Report on Troop Attacks Denied

BK100811 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 10 Nov 87

[Text] The Thai Public Relations Department's radio carried a news report at noon on 6 November saying that some 30 soldiers of the LPDR attacked Thai soldiers at a border operations base in Chat Trakan District, Phitsanulok Province, on 3 and 4 November. This news report is just a distortion of facts aimed at creating misunderstanding among the people toward the LPDR.

The facts concerning this issue are as follow:

Between 0800 and 1200 on 3 November, the ultrarightists in the 3d Army Region of Thailand fired more than 100 rounds of ammunition of 105-mm, 106-mm, and 155-mm artillery pieces at Peak 1428, some 7 to 8 km deep inside Lao territory southwest of Boten District, Sayaboury Province, thus causing losses to the said area which is a very prosperous forestry area in Boten District. At 1100 on the following day, the Thai troops from the 3d Army Region, which have seized and been stationed in the Homkao Village in LPDR territory, moved deeper into Lao territory. However, they were repulsed and suitably punished by the regional armed forces and people of Boten District, who exercised their right of self-defense. The Thai troops were compelled to retreat from the area. Later, on 5 November 1987, the Thai

artillery forces also shelled with hundreds of rounds of artillery ammunition Peak 1428 and the mountainous areas of Phou Kongdeun and Phou Viang more than 10 km deep inside Lao territory.

These facts are completely contrary to the propaganda report fabricated by the Thai Public Relations Department radio. The LPDR has always repeated its unchanged stand desiring to maintain the fraternal and good-neighborly relations with the Kingdom of Thailand on the basis of the Lao-Thai joint statements of 1979. Laos has never sent forces to launch any attack or conduct any provocation or challenge against the Thai side. The intention of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries in cooking up this news is to cover up their military acts of mobilizing forces to gather close to the border and create tension in the said area.

Phoumi Vongvichit Receives Thai Envoy

BK071219 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Vientiane, November 7 (KPL)—Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the Lao PDR, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the Lao Front For National Construction, received here yesterday outgoing Thai Ambassador Chaiya Chindawong, who is ending his diplomatic mission here.

On this occasion, Phoumi Vongvichit spoke of the improvement of neighborly relations between the two countries and people. He reaffirmed the Lao PDR's policy of peaceful coexistence with all neighboring countries, especially with the Kingdom of Thailand in the spirit of the joint communiques signed by the two governments in 1979.

Phoumi Vongvichit wished the ambassador good trip home.

Phoumi Vongvichit Meets With GDR Group

BK090959 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] Vientiane, November 9 (KPL)—Phoumi Vongvichit, president of the Lao Front for National Construction, on November 6 received here a delegation of the Religious Council of the GDR led by its deputy-general director, Peter Heinrich, who is also deputy-head of the Religious Guiding Committee.

Phoumi Vongvichit, on this occasion, briefed the guests on past and present religious activities in Laos. He talked about Buddhist clergy's role in educating and forming the new socialist men with revolutionary merit and their active part in building the country.

The GDR delegation thanked the Lao host for the warm welcome.

The delegation on the Religious Council of the GDR left here on November 7 after 5 days visit to the country.

Soviet Ambassador Hosts Anniversary Reception

*BK090955 Vientiane KPL in English 0857 GMT
9 Nov 87*

[Text] Vientiane, November 9 (KPL)—Ambassador of the Soviet Union to Laos Yuriy Mikheyev, on November 7, gave a reception at his residence in honor of the 70th anniversary of the Great Russian October Revolution.

Present as guests of honor were Politburo members of the LPRP CC Nouhak Phoumsavan, Phoumi Vongvichit, General Khamtai Siphandon, Phoun Sipaseut, Sisavath Keobounphan, Saman Vi-gnaket together with the alternate Politburo members and members of the party Central Committee.

Diplomatic envoys and representatives of international organizations to Laos were also present on this occasion.

Lao party and government leaders, and the Soviet ambassador at a toast drank to the victor of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution and to the further development of relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries.

The reception proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

Addresses Vientiane Rally

*BK090610 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0021 GMT 7 Nov 87*

[Speech by Yuriy Mikheyev, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of USSR to LPDR, at a rally held in Vientiane on 7 November in celebration of 70th anniversary of Great October Socialist Revolution; in Russian fading into Lao translation—live]

[Excerpts] Respected Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, Political Bureau member of the LPRP Central Committee and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; respected Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the Party Central Committee, acting president of the Republic, chairman of the Lao Front for National Construction, and chairman of the national committee for the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR]; respected members of the Presidium; respected comrade ministers and chairmen of state committees and of mass organizations; respected members of diplomatic corps and distinguished guests; and beloved comrades and friends:

First of all, allow me to express thanks to Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit for his warm speech full of friendship toward our party, people, and country. The peoples of various fraternal socialist countries and laboring people throughout the world have joined us in celebrating

the 70th anniversary of the GOSR. An LPDR party and state delegation headed by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihhan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has also attended the celebration marking this occasion in Moscow. We highly appreciate the Lao people for celebrating the 70th anniversary of the GOSR in the same way as they celebrate their own great festival. [applause] [passage omitted]

The acceleration of national development in the social and economic fields and reform are the direct, further pursuance of the October cause. In the plenary session in April 1985, the party initiated and organized reform work. It adopted guidelines for settling various difficult and complicated tasks in a spirit of responsibility toward the nation. These guidelines were later consolidated and concretized by the 27th CPSU Congress and the plenary sessions of the CPSU Central Committee in June and October 1987. The reform is regarded as an objective necessity due to changes in developments at home and abroad. The reform is aimed at effectively setting up an acceleration mechanism. The purpose of the transformation is to enable the Soviet society to achieve a new quality. [passage omitted] Comrade Gorbachev noted that the 27th CPSU Congress has adopted clear attitudes of the CPSU. He said that in the political and other spheres of joint activities with each socialist country, the decisive point is the guaranteeing of a combination of bilateral interests with the interests of socialism in general. The consolidation of friendship and the development of all-round cooperation with various socialist countries are the top priority, the basic point in the foreign policy of the Soviet Union. [applause] [passage omitted]

The Soviet Union, together with various states and governments of various fraternal socialist countries, are doing everything possible to consolidate the peace and security of various nations and to improve the international situation. In recent USSR-U.S. talks, an agreement has been reached on a schedule for eliminating nuclear missiles. This is the first time in the history of the existence of nuclear weapons that a concrete step has been taken on the path of disarmament. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries are actively carrying out the struggle to improve the situation in Asia and the Pacific. These can be seen through the Soviet initiatives proposed by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok, which are aimed at turning Asia into a continent of peace, stability, good-neighborliness, and cooperation.

As is well known, the plan to guarantee peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region has been promoted, expanded, and concretized and the New Delhi Declaration on the principles for building a world without nuclear weapons and violence have been noted in the interview given by Comrade Gorbachev to Indonesian paper *Merdeka* correspondent. [applause]

The various far-reaching initiatives, well-known proposals of the SRV, the LPDR, and the PRK, in particular the recent proposal of the PRK Government on the basis for a political solution to the Cambodian problem and the initiatives of Mongolia and the DPRK, have served the benefits of all nations in the Asia-Pacific region and have now been positively supported by the governments of many countries as well as by various political parties and mass organizations in the Asian countries.

Beloved comrades, the fraternal friendship and the joint activities in all respects between the USSR and the LPDR and between the Soviet and the Lao peoples have been established on the firm basis of a unanimity in the political and ideological fields of the CPSU and the LPRP and on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The relations between our two countries in all spheres of social, political, economic, and cultural life have been increasingly consolidated and strengthened each year. The Soviet-Lao economic cooperation has also been expanded daily along the path of advance. [applause]

In a speech at the Kremlin on 3 November 1987, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, has highly appraised the Soviet assistance to Laos by saying: In the long and difficult revolutionary struggle, the Lao people invariably received great and valuable help from the USSR. This great and comprehensive help multiplied our forces, and facilitated the overcoming of many difficulties and tests in the years of the national liberation struggle. Today, too, it will ensure the fulfillment of the two strategic tasks of defending the homeland and building socialism. [applause]

The Soviet Union pledges to continue rendering assistance in all fields to Laos in developing the economy, science, and culture and in building skilled cadres and academics for various national economic branches. Our common task at present is to raise the efficiency of cooperation and speed up seeking forms of cooperation which conform with the specific points of the national economy of both countries and with our capabilities. The friendship between our two peoples has a fine tradition and has a long future. It is considered our precious wealth and an arduous acceleration factor for the advance along the path of social progress of our two countries. [applause]

May the friendship, fraternal solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the LPRP, between the USSR and the LPDR, and between the Soviet and the Lao peoples be further developed, consolidated, and strengthened! [applause] Long live the great October [Revolution] which has ushered in the new era in the history of mankind! [applause] Long live world peace! [applause]

Anniversary of October Revolution Marked

PASASON Editorial

BK071229 Vientiane KPL in English 0920 GMT
7 Nov 87

[Text] Vientiane, November 7 (KPL)—*Pasason*, organ of the LPRP CC, today frontpages an editorial devoted to the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great Russian October Revolution.

"The victory of the Great Russian October Revolution has led to the foundation of the proletariat's dictatorship in world history and to the establishment of the USSR in 1922, hence enabling the labouring people living on one-sixth of the globe to determine their own destiny," *Pasason* says. It recapitulates the heroic victories and great achievements scored by the Soviet people in the past two world wars and in socio-economic development.

"At its inception, the Soviet Union faced a most difficult situation caused by the hostile activities of the internal counter-revolutionaries as well as by an armed interference by 14 imperialist countries and its backwardness in technical, scientific and cultural spheres," the paper points out, adding however that with unanimity of political thinking and organization the Soviet people—under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party headed by Lenin surmounted all difficulties, thwarted all enemies' dark schemes, and actively engaged in the building of socialism in line with Leninism. Since then, the Soviet Union has entered a new phase of firm and all-round development.

"Due to the perseverance and great successes of the Soviet people in the past 70 years, the economically and technically backward Russia of the Czars has been transformed into the most powerful socialist country with modern industry, agriculture, national defence and advanced science and technology, thus making it a pillar of the struggle waged by mankind," *Pasason* stresses. In its appreciation of the foreign policy of peace of the Soviet Union, the leading Lao daily newspaper warmly welcomes the Soviet initiative for a programme of total elimination of nuclear weapons forwarded at the 27th CPSU Congress, the Vladivostok Declaration on July 28, 1986, the joint Delhi Declaration and the Soviet-U.S. Accord on principles for the abolition of medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles, describing them as manifestations of a firm determination and noble responsibility for peace, the existence of mankind and world civilisation on the part of the Soviet Union.

The newspaper recalls the emergence of the Communist Parties in the three Indochinese countries and the evolution of their revolutionary movement, and hails the late President Ho Chi Minh for his introduction of Marxism-Leninism into Indochina, hence marking a turning point in the revolution of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

Pasason further recalls the great Soviet help accorded to Laos in its former 30-year struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism as well as to its cause of national defence and socialist building in the past more than ten years. It expresses the Lao people's gratitude towards the great Lenin and the October Revolution which ushered them into the final victory of their national liberation struggle and their achievements in the building of socialism.

"The Lao people will firmly unite around the LPRP headed by General Secretary K. Phommvihan and will exert their efforts for the accomplishment of the national socio-economic development orientations laid down by the 4th LPRP Congress, and will contribute to the turning of Asia and the Pacific into the zone of peace, stability and cooperation as well as to the cause of world peace." *Pasason* concludes.

President Attends Show

*BK091005 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT
9 Nov 87*

[Text] Vientiane, November 9 (KPL)—Lao, Vietnam, and Soviet acrobats, on November 6 gave a joint performance here to mark the 70th October Revolution anniversary.

Present among the guests were Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, acting-president of the Lao PDR, president of the Lao Front for National Construction and president of the National Committee for the Celebration of the 70th Anniversary of the October Revolution, together with other members of the party Central Committee ministers, and deputy-ministers.

Committee Sends Telegram

*BK071225 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT
7 Nov 87*

[Text] Vientiane, November 7 (KPL)—The Lao Committee for Peace, Solidarity and Friendship With Other Nations on November 5 sent a telegramme of greetings to its Soviet counterpart on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution.

After referring to the significance of the October Revolution and the great achievements obtained by the Soviet Union in the past 70 years of national construction which have turned it into a firm bastion in the struggle for peace, security and stability in the world, the telegramme says:

"Our two organizations have always cooperated and united with other fraternal socialist countries in the struggle against the arms race and nuclear tests on land, under water and in outer space, for peace and international security. For a world without nuclear and chemical weapons in the 21st century.

"On this glorious occasion, we would like to express our gratitude to your organization and the Soviet people for your cooperation with and assistance to our committee. We wish you more successes in implementing the resolution of the 27th Congress of the CPSU.

"May the solidarity and cooperation between our two organizations and peoples be further developed and strengthened."

BRIEFS

Soviet Medal to Teacher

Vientiane, November 4 (KPL)—The Soviet Embassy to Laos on November 2 presented a Pushkin medal to Ms. Thoumma, a Lao teacher teaching Russian at the Vientiane Teachers Training Institute, who has taken an active part in teaching, studying, and popularising Russian. Now there are more than 250 Lao teachers and almost 30 Soviet professors teaching Russian and more than 15,000 students learning Russian in Laos. This number is expected to increase three fold by the year 1990. Each year about 10 Lao teachers and students get their scholarships for a tour to the Soviet Union with the aim of exchanging experiences on how to teach and learn Russian well. Besides, the Russian Institute in the USSR has made great efforts in studying and inventing modern ways of learning Russian. Now they have published Russian-Lao and Lao-Russian dictionaries. [Summary—] *[Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 4 Nov 87 BK]*

Goods Shipped to USSR

Vientiane, November 6 (KPL)—The Lao PDR has sent 1,000 tons of coffee to Da Nang seaport, the SRV, for exporting to the Soviet Union, fulfilling its plan 3 months ahead of time. "Lao workers have also sent a large quantity of stick lac, tin ore, cardamom, plywood, planks and other wood products to the Soviet Union," said Khamphan Keophouvang, head of the Lao Import and Export Company branch in Da Nang. This year Laos is expected to export 3,000 tons of coffee, more than 50 tons of cardamom, and nearly 60 tons of tin ore and gypsum to other socialist countries. [Summary] *[Vientiane KPL in English 0931 GMT 6 Nov 87 BK]*

Cooperation With CSSR

Vientiane, November 5 (KPL)—A meeting for exchanging experiences on legal and juridical activities was held here yesterday by Lao and Czechoslovak delegations. The Lao delegation was led by Minister of Justice Kou Souvannamethi, and the Czechoslovak side by Jan Pjeseah, minister of justice and head of the Czechoslovak delegation on a current visit here. The two sides briefed each other on the situation as well as legal and juridical activities in the respective countries. "The meeting is considered to be a starting point in the development of

legal and juridical cooperation between Laos and Czechoslovakia," said a Lao official. The Czechoslovak delegation arrived here on November 3 on a three day visit. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 5 Nov 87 BK]

LPA Delegation to SRV

In implementing an agreement of the two general political departments and the agreements between the army paper and radio editorial staffs of Laos and Vietnam on an exchange of lessons on the press information and radio broadcasting work, an LPA paper and radio delegation led by Comrade Sounan Limavong [not further identified] left Vientiane for Hanoi on 3 November for a 2-week friendship visit and field trip to the SRV. The delegation was seen off at Wattai Airport by the editorial staff members of the LPA paper and broadcasting radio along with comrade representatives of the Foreign Relations Department of the Foreign Affairs Ministry. Colonel Nguyen Dinh Tran, military attache of the SRV to the LPDR, was also on hand to see the delegation off at the airport. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Lao 0430 GMT 4 Nov 87 BK]

Economic Zones in Sekong

Vientiane, November 5 (KPL)—The administration and the agricultural service of Lamam District in the southern province of Sekong recently has planned to set up economic zones in the locality. This is aimed at making agriculture and forestry a basis for developing industry and for guaranteeing step by step self-sufficiency in food. According to their plan, coffee will be planted on 1,150 hectares and cardamom on 640 hectares. The harvest of coffee beans and cardamom is expected to reach nearly 1,400 tons and 120 tons respectively. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0917 GMT 5 Nov 87 BK]

Philippines

Manglapus on Japan, U.S. Defense of Area
OW100939 Tokyo KYODO in English 0831 GMT
10 Nov 87

[Text] Manila, Nov. 10 KYODO—Southeast Asia is not ready for an expanded Japanese military role in the region, Philippine Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus said Tuesday.

"The notion of urging Japan to increase its defense spending and playing a larger role not only in its defense but in regional defense is a complex problem," he said when asked if the Philippines is going to ask Japan to share in the region's defense burden.

"There are still a couple of generations of Southeast Asians who remember, who have memories of World War II...I doubt whether this region is ready for a new Japanese Navy to rear its head."

Manglapus, however, pointed out that Japan is already undertaking its share in regional defense by "hosting American bases."

"If one asks the Japanese to protect itself and extend its protection to its sealanes...Then they would have to patrol all the way down to the Straits of Malacca and that is something that the region is not yet ready for."

Manglapus said he has been sounding out Manila's partners in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) on their position on the presence of U.S. military bases in the country.

"What we are seeking is a reaction from the states in the region to the declaration of the United States that they are here for the regional security of Southeast Asia."

A five-year lease on Clark Air Base and Subic naval base and several other American facilities in central and northern Luzon expires in 1991, but will be reviewed starting next year.

Manglapus said that it was possible that the bases would be taken up during the mid-December summit of the ASEAN leaders in Manila, the third summit in 20 years.

The ASEAN heads of government will also meet with Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita in a post-summit session.

"The ultimate strategy of the Philippines as well as the region for its security is neutrality," Manglapus said adding that this was contained in ASEAN's Kuala Lumpur declaration.

But faced with a "confrontation" between the U.S. and the Soviet Union in the region, Manglapus said there was a need for a regional consensus on "what to do with the present situation."

"Why should the Philippines be left alone in providing the hosting for the facilities? If it is a regional matter, why is the Philippines being left alone to defend the whole region?" he said.

Manglapus said "the ante would have to go up" if its allies in the region would leave the hosting of the facilities to the Philippines.

He declined to say how much money the Philippines would ask of the U.S. to continue to maintain its bases. The United States promised 900 million dollars in aid to the Philippines for the five-year period.

The U.S. has consistently refused to categorize the payments as rentals saying the bases served not only its own security needs but also that of its allies in the region.

Japan Pledges Loan Package

*HK100605 Hong Kong AFP in English 0559 GMT
10 Nov 87*

[Text] Manila, Nov 10 (AFP)—Japan has pledged a total of 80.2 billion yen (592 million dollars) to the Philippines in its 14th yen loan package, to be released as soon as possible, Japanese Embassy officials said here Tuesday.

Embassy financial attache Yasufumi Takahashi also said that the Japanese Export-Import (Ex-Im) Bank would provide 300 million dollars to the World Bank's 310 million dollar "economic recovery loan" earmarked for the Philippines, bringing it to a total 610 million dollars.

Mr. Takahashi said that under the 14th yen loan, pledged by Japan Thursday, the 80.2 billion yen would be divided into a 30 billion yen (220 million dollar) commodity loan and a 50.2 billion yen (372 million dollar) project loan to finance 16 development projects.

He said that the 14th yen loan package was 62 per cent higher than the 49.5 billion yen (367 million dollars) earmarked under the 13th yen loan.

The attache said that negotiations between the Philippines and the Ex-Im Bank for the economic recovery loan would hopefully be finalized this month and that the first tranche of the loan, amounting to 150 million dollars, "can be expected to be released this year."

Manglapus To Renounce Claims to Sabah

*HK100617 Hong Kong AFP in English 0602 GMT
10 Nov 87*

[Text] Manila, Nov 10 (AFP)—The Philippine Government is preparing legislation formally renouncing its dormant claim to Malaysia's Sabah state, Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus said here Tuesday.

Mr. Manglapus told a news conference that a proposed bill delineating Philippine territory was being drafted by his office and would hopefully be presented to congressional leaders this week.

He said the bill was "not intended only to promote the negotiations with the Malaysians" but "once and for all include certain areas over which the Philippines has laid claim...that would include the Spratlys."

The Spratleys are a tiny but strategically located island group in the South China Sea which are also claimed by China, Vietnam, Taiwan and Malaysia.

Asked if the bill would finally settle the Sabah issue, a thorn in bilateral relations since the claim was made in the early 1950's, he said "I think so."

Sabah, also known as North Borneo, was ruled by Filipino Moslem sultans until it was ceded to European traders in the late 19th century. It was included as part of Malaysia when it gained independence from Britain in 1963.

Former President Ferdinand Marcos verbally dropped the claim in a visit to Kuala Lumpur in 1977, but Malaysia has insisted on a formal renunciation.

Mr. Manglapus said he hoped the bill would be passed by Congress before the Philippines and Malaysia began formal talks on border issues.

Manila is seeking ways to resolve illegal arms traffic between Sabah and the Moslem-populated Mindanao island group as part of a comprehensive solution to the Sabah problem, including joint border patrols.

An estimated 300,000 Filipino refugees have settled in Sabah since the Moslem separatist war erupted in Mindanao in the 1970's.

President Aquino Lauds Armed Forces Success

*HK091353 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English
8 Nov 87 p 14*

[Text] President Aquino called on the Armed Forces commanders yesterday to continue the "good work" and make themselves worthy of the swelling support of the people in the government fight against insurgency.

Addressing the officers of the major commands in the military organization at Camp Aguinaldo, the President said that the civilian sector, including local officials, is now actively helping in the counterinsurgency campaign after realizing the need for concerted action in neutralizing the enemies of the State—the extreme left and right and other lawless elements.

Earlier, Mrs Aquino visited several depressed areas in Zambales to inaugurate an irrigation project and give a land lease agreement to the Aetas as well as distribute medicine.

She stopped by Basa Air Base in Pampanga to hold a dialogue with local and military officials in the area.

The President's visit at the closing of a three-day command conference at Camp Aguinaldo was her second after the failed Aug. 28 coup attempt.

She congratulated the military commanders for their success in the counterinsurgency campaign even as she stressed the need to strengthen civilian support in the fight against those bent on destabilizing the government and weakening democratic institutions in the country.

In his report to the President, Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, said to the President that the government was way ahead on all counts' in the month of October.

Ramos said that the AFP-INP initiated 50 more offensive actions against the enemy, 198 to 148, capturing 152 firearms while losing 87 firearms. The enemy had 163 dead with the AFP-INP losing 52 lives.

Ramos said that 110 senior military commanders and staff and middle-level commanders attended the conference-workshop to formulate an AFP action program for 1988.

The program includes an operational concept to defeat communist insurgency which arises out of the root causes of fear, injustice, poverty, and ignorance.

Ramos said the basic feature of the plan involves the "gradual constriction" of the enemy guerilla front in accordance with the strategic directions in AFP LOIs (letter of instructions) "Mamamayan" [citizens] (security, reconciliation and development) and "Pagkakaisa" [unity] (broad front strategy).

Ramos said that "the AFP is confident that with the strong support of the people and the government agencies, the country will gain substantial headway in arresting insurgency in 1988 and eventually defeating it."

10,000 Troops Planned for ASEAN Summit
HK100147 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog
0100 GMT 10 Nov 87

[Text] The government will deploy 10,000 crack troops as a security force for next month's 3-day summit meeting of the heads of state of the ASEAN in Manila. Brigadier General Ramon Montano, commander of the National Capital Region's Defense Command, said security will be very tight to ensure the protection of every delegate to the summit. Montano confirmed that recent police raids on suspected rebel sanctuaries and hide-outs in the Manila area are part of preemptive measures by the government to remove potential terrorists. He said he expected that when the summit meeting gets underway, all threats from NPA Sparrow death squads and other leftist groups will have been eradicated.

'Public Reaction' Halts Manila Drive
HK091357 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English
8 Nov 87 pp 1, 15

[By Robert Requintina]

[Text] Brig. Gen. Alexander Aguirre, Capital Regional Command (Capcom) chief, and Metro Manila Gov. Jejomar Binay announced jointly yesterday that police and military authorities in the metropolis will temporarily stop conducting "saturation drives" because of "negative public reaction."

Aguirre said the raids, particularly those on Leyte "refugees" believed to be communist rebels, are "within the bounds of the law," but they have received criticisms from several sectors of society.

Aguirre told reporters that the moratorium on police raids is being taken "only to refine it." He said it will not take long because military authorities will only analyze what went wrong in their previous operations.

As this developed, Aguirre gave instructions to the police yesterday following the creation of a vigilante group that will assist them in their fight against urban terrorism.

Aguirre told reporters that the group is called Civilian Volunteer Self-Defense Organization (CVSO). It will be formed in every barangay in the metropolis, he added.

He stressed that the CVSO members will not be armed unlike vigilante groups in the provinces but applicants with licensed firearms will also be accepted.

The Capcom chief stressed that everything regarding the formation of the CVSO is within the limits of law. He revealed that the police will provide training and support to the members.

He said that the vigilantes will serve as the "eyes and ears" of the police and the military in monitoring movements of city-based rebels.

Aguirre noted an increase in communist activities in the metropolis to complementary "guerrilla warfare in the countryside".

Citing records from a seized document, Aguirre revealed that there are at least 2,717 full-time CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA members operating in the Metro Manila-Rizal area; 1,299 armed elements and 7,409 mass activities.

Formation of Manila Vigilantes Announced
HK100247 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company
in English 2300 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] Manila Police Chief Brigadier General Alfredo Lim formally announced the formation of the city's vigilante groups, dubbed the Manila Crusaders for Peace and Democracy [MCPD]. At a press briefing Gen Lim said the MCPD will be comprised of an initial 1,000 unarmed volunteers who will be deployed all over the city. He said these vigilante groups will be closely supervised and trained by the Western Police District on intelligence work, anti-insurgency, and terrorism. Lim also said these volunteer groups will follow and operate in accordance with the guidelines set earlier by the Departments of Local Governments and National Defense. At the same time Lim ordered his 10 precinct commanders to properly screen civilian volunteers in

their areas as recruits. He also directed his precinct commanders to oversee and personally supervise the training and coordination of the vigilante groups in their areas of jurisdiction.

Senator Wigberto Tanada said the hearing on the controversial issue of the vigilantes will continue. He also said he hoped that this particular hearing will clarify the issues and will help implement the rules regarding this matter.

[Begin Tanada recording] We want to make sure that these groups will be acting within the law. As you know, the president has already made pronouncements that these groups should not be armed. [end recording]

MILF Kill Nine Members of Police, Militia
HK100959 Hong Kong AFP in English 0953 GMT
10 Nov 87

[Text] Quirino, Philippines, Nov 10 (AFP)—About 400 Moslem separatist guerrillas attacked this remote southern town at the weekend, killing two policemen and seven government militiamen, the mayor said Tuesday.

The attack by the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) was the first major clash between Moslems and security forces here on Mindanao island in several months and shattered an unofficial ceasefire forged with local officials in October.

The MILF is one of several Moslem factions fighting for a separate state in the southern islands.

Quirino Mayor Leoncio Diaz said about 400 MILF guerillas launched the attack Friday and skirmishes continued until Sunday, when government troops forced the rebels back with the aid of two helicopter gunships.

The bodies of two policeman and seven militiamen were found later.

At least 400 families fled the town, a military spokesman said.

There were no immediate reports of any MILF casualties, he added.

The MILF, a fundamentalist Islamic group, is the second biggest separatist faction after the Moro National Liberation Front, whose Middle East-based leader Nur Misuari has repeatedly threatened to resume war against the Manila government.

The Moslems have rejected an offer from President Corazon Aquino of conditional autonomy.

Civilian Help Against Bicol NPA Noted
HK091417 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English
9 Nov 87 p 16

[By Pete C. Borja]

[Text] Legazpi City—The Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) has gained the upper hand in the anti-insurgency campaign in the Bicol region all because of increasing support from civilians.

The civilian support was unknown until two months ago when PC [Philippine Constabulary] commands in six Bicol provinces started receiving unsigned letters and tips on the movements and hideouts of the New People's Army (NPA) in this southern battleground.

The unsigned letters and tips are almost complete with maps, drawings, and sketches of paths leading to the NPA camps, rest houses, and training centers.

One of these unsigned letters sent to Col. Jovencio Sales, Sorsogon PC commander, led to the capture of a big hospital complex in Casiguran, Sorsogon.

These were disclosed by Col. Marino Filart, Bicol deputy commander for operations, as he briefed newsmen on the results of the recent AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] offensive in Bicol.

Filart, commander of Task Force "Mayon" heye, said that the PC, Integrated National Police, and Army Scout Rangers are very happy over the civilian support for the military.

"We have received several tips which led to several AFP victories in Albay, Camarines Sur, and Sorsogon," Filart said.

He added that "this unprecedented civilian support is getting stronger every day," adding that "we have just received a three-page letter full of details on the NPA raid in Pilar, Sorsogon, and the blasting of Colawin Bridge in the same town.

"We will check the facts, including names and if they are positive, we will launch another operation in Pilar town and its surrounding area," Filart, a '61 graduate of the Philippine Military Academy said.

Citing reasons for increasing civilian support towards the military Filart said that the "progressive NPA taxes triggered a certain disenchantment among Bicolanos towards the NPA movement."

The progressive NPA tax system covered a big area in Camarines Sur, Camarines Norte, Albay, and Sorsogon.

Reports from civilian sources indicated a 50 percent increase this year over the collection in 1986 in taxes imposed on the civilian population, mostly farmers, traders, cargo truck drivers, and other businessmen.

Filart also noted the increasing "indiscriminate killings of civilians and the failure of the NPA to show its regard for the welfare of the people."

He added that almost 52 percent of the casualties from NPA gunmen from January to September this year were civilians.

The military suffered almost 96 casualties or about 35 percent during the period.

"The record shows that the NPAs have harmed more civilians than military men," Filart said.

He said that the increasing disenchantment of the civilians with the NPAs "may help our military offensive and bring normalcy to Bicol by the end of the year."

"In fact, the NPAs have avoided direct clashes with our troopers during the past three weeks. They have suddenly become silent," Filart said.

"Have the NPAs abandoned Bicol?" newsmen asked.

Filart said: "We cannot be sure, but we have not clashed lately with the NPAs."

The PC regional command in Bicol under Gen. Luis San Andres said that from January to September this year, there were 278 violent incidents launched by the NPAs against government troops.

Pangasinan NPA Leader, Men Surrender Arms
HK091413 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English
9 Nov 87 p 16

[By Owen Masaganda]

[Text] Lingayen, Pangasinan—Bonifacio Malicdem, one of the top leaders of the New People's Army (NPA) in this province; his armed bodyguards, and sympathizers surrendered to the government last week.

They turned in 21 guns, including five Armalite rifles and an AK-47 assault rifle.

Peace Commissioner Alfredo Bengzon, Rep. Antonio Bengzon III, Col. Juanito Aquias, Col. Romeo O. Odi, Deputy commander of Regional Command I and PC-INP commander of Pangasinan, led the top officials in welcoming the former NPAs.

Malicdem was quoted as saying "Ang aking mga tauhan ay lubhang nahihirapan simula ng dumating dito si Col. Odi noong Marso. Panay ang operation nila laban sa NPA. Kung minsan, isang beses lamang kaming kumain

sa maghapon. Kung umuulan, basa kami, gutom pa, at habol ng habol ang militar. Kaya kami sumuko.9 (We have been suffering since Col. Odi arrived last March. They (government troops) are conducting massive operations against the NPA. Sometimes, we eat only once a day, and during rainy days, we are wet and hungry. That is why we surrendered.)

Malicdem, a native of barangay Malawir, Bayambang, Pangasinan, was a college sophomore when he joined the underground movement in 1981. His parents, brothers, and sisters are all in the United States.

He said that he had several encounters with the military and got his AK-47 assault rifle in Zambales.

"Some of our M-16 Armalite rifles were taken from the military posts we raided," Malicdem said.

After he was granted amnesty under Presidential Proclamation No. 80, he said that he might go to his parents in the U.S. and open a small business.

He got P9,000 for the payment of his AK-47.

The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) will give him capital to start his business.

Malicdem and his men are now at the Bayanihan Center of the DSWD under the case of Helen Silon, DSWD provincial chief.

He thanked his child-hood friend, Quezon City sheriff Prospero Garcia, who negotiated his surrender; Capt. Edgardo Malabuen, Odi, Rep. Bengzon, and Peace Commissioner Bengzon who helped him and his men to lead new lives.

He said that he is convinced the Aquino government is sincere in its promise to help former NPAs by paying them for their guns.

Consortio Hernandez, Philippine National Bank manager, paid a total of P102,400 for the 21 firearms of Malicdem and his men.

Aquino Orders Review of Labor Rules
HK100653 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog
0600 GMT 10 Nov 87

[Text] In a dialogue with labor representatives this morning, President Corazon Aquino ordered a review of the country's labor laws that would eventually abolish their allegedly unfair provisions. She also called for the formation of a study group composed of representatives from labor, management, and government.

Meanwhile at the same breakfast meeting, labor representatives asked for clarification of government rules regarding the dismantling of strikers' barricades.

Land Reform Guide on Large Holdings Approved
HK091405 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English
9 Nov 87 p 25

[Text] The controversial and much-awaited land reform guidelines covering agricultural corporations, plantations and haciendas have finally been approved after several revisions, but are still snagged by a lot of bottle-necks and problems that need to be resolved.

Agrarian Reform Secretary Philip Ella Juico told newsmen over the weekend that the guidelines, which were approved a few days ago by the Philippine Agrarian Reform Council (PARC) chaired by President Corazon Aquino, are considered by some analysts to tilt against the landowners, while others believe that farmers are at the losing end.

Juico said the new guidelines mainly give emphasis to the principle of "voluntariness" as a compromised option for corporate compliance to the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP) as against landed estate being subjected to fragmentation.

Another principle behind the guidelines which PARC supports is that corporations with integrated agricultural operations will have to be kept intact.

Agrarian Reform Council Secretary Jesli Lapus said the voluntary transfer of the equivalent value of the land stocks will have to be done on a collective bargaining agreement (CBA) basis, similar to labor-management negotiations, before any proposal could be approved by PARC.

The voluntary divestment of stocks, in effect, overrules earlier proposals setting a minimum of 35 percent, later increased to 51 percent, representing the land assets over the total worth of all assets which will be turned over to the farm workers.

A minimum was earlier recommended to ensure that farmers get a controlling or influential share in the corporation. Both proposals were scrapped since there is nothing in the law which specifies a minimum percentage for stock divestment, Juico said.

Lapus said that corporations which could qualify for the voluntary stock investment scheme are only those companies which have already been set up as of August 7, 1987.

When asked what would happen if corporations do not volunteer to the stock divestment scheme, Lapus said "very likely they would volunteer" since this would be a better compromise than land fragmentation.

On top of the stock divestment scheme, the law states that a company shall provide for a mandatory additional compensation Juico said there are still no guidelines on this, but voluntariness and a common agreement by both the beneficiaries and the corporate owners will still be the general principle.

Aside from this, for corporations or individual farms over P5 million, section 16 of Executive Order No. 229 provides for a production-sharing scheme of about 2.5 percent of gross value.

Namfrel Not Required for Local Elections
HK100545 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog
0400 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] The Commission on Elections [Comelec] yesterday said that it no longer requires the assistance of its citizen's arm's Operation Quick Count for the coming local election, if the peace-and-order situation is normal. This was announced by Comelec Commissioner Leopoldo Africa, senior member of the poll body who is the Comelec's acting chairman while Chairman Ramon Felipe is Taipei on an official mission. Tony Valencia has full details:

[Begin recording] However, Africa said that he will not raise any opposition if the National Citizens Movement for Free Elections [Namfrel] is again accredited as a citizen's arm of the Commission for the coming local election. Africa's reasoning is the result of reports that the House of Representatives is proposing an amendment to the Omnibus Election Code invalidating such functions by the accredited citizen's arm as carrying out poll surveys and unofficial counts. According to Acting Speaker Antonio Cuenco the proposed amendment to the election code is one of several proposed election reforms to be passed by the Congress before the local elections takes place. During the last elections, Namfrel was denounced by the opposition as responsible for massive fraud and poll irregularities. Yesterday Comelec urged those intending to become candidates to file their certificates of candidacy at their local election registrars. The deadline for this is November 19. [end recording]

Thailand

Rangers Battle Communists, Lao Intruders
BK100159 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
10 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] Paramilitary rangers have been waging a pitched battle to push out a large band of "Green Star" communist insurgents and Laotian intruders from a remote village near the Laotian border, according to a well-informed army source.

Seven rangers were wounded—mostly by booby traps—since the fighting started on November 3 when the Third Army Region mounted an operation to drive away the

Lao-based communist insurgents from Ban Romklao in Tambon Chat Trakan, Chat Trakan District of Phitsanulok. The casualties of the intruders were not known.

The source said that the six companies of rangers from the Third Army Region currently engaged in the suppression drive were given air and artillery support.

The insurgents and their Laotian comrades had infiltrated the Ban Romklao settlement for quite some time in a bid to woo the settlers—mostly communist defectors and their families—back to the fold.

The source said that the Third Army Region decided to use force against the intruders after all peaceful efforts failed.

Ban Romklao was the scene of clashes between Thai and Laotian forces earlier this year.

Papers Address Copyright Law Amendment Issue

MATICHON Critical

BK070837 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 7 Nov 87 p 8

[From "Khun O" column]

[Text] The current House session will close at the end of November and it is questionable if the copyright amendment bill will be debated before then.

If it has to be deliberated next year it will not meet the 1 March deadline set by the white-boy foreigner [farang ta namkhao], who threatened to cut Generalized System of Preferences [GSP] benefits for Thailand.

Whether or not the bill will be deliberated or adopted is immaterial, but for Thailand it is a pity. The other day Michael Smith, one of old cowboy Reagan's right-hand men, came to Thailand and despite being just a junior officer, he performed his superpower role to the hilt.

White-boy Smith came specifically to lobby Thai leaders on the copyright bill, and he nonchalantly voiced his threats, frightening both "Spinless" [Kho lang] and "Abject" [Lom Yen] into saying "Yes, Sir." Amen, Thai people.

The GSP, which the United States has offered in exchange for Thailand amending the copyright law, has been played up as something of great value for Thailand. But most major Thai businessmen could care less about the GSP because the procedures are too complicated.

Every one is confident that Pa Prem's government will do whatever is right and will uphold the interest of the country and the people. But it should also mind "honor" as well because if it does not, other white-boy foreigners might get carried away and view Thailand as their political and economic underling.

NAEO NA Article

BK081438 Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 8 Nov 87 p 3

[O Usa article: "Draft Amendment of Copyright Act-Time Bomb for the Prem V Government"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The government's campaign for amendment of the copyright act has created a strong conflict between the Democrat Party and Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, the Social Action Party leader. Democrat members, including party chief Phichai Rattakun, disagree with the Foreign Ministry's campaign to amend the copyright act to protect U.S. products in exchange for GSP because of uncertainty about the GSP and because of displeasure over U.S. pressure, which they feel belittles Thailand's honor.

The Democrat Party's stand on the copyright law amendment is clear; its members oppose the government's draft amendment. For this reason, Suphatra Matsadit, a Democrat from Nakhon Si Thammarat, and colleagues proposed a separate draft to the House. The Democrat draft excludes protection of computer software, which happens to be the main property the United States wants the Thai Government to protect.

The Social Action Party, through the foreign minister, first tried to emphasize Thailand's obligations to the Thai-U.S. amity treaty, but later tried to shift attention to the Education Ministry as the agency that initiated amendment of the law because it is among the duties of the education minister to enforce the copyright law. The Social Action Party's attempt appeared not to be successful because the Democrat Party came out with a clear stand that it will not protect computer software. Moreover, the people in general knew that the Social Action Party was the main campaigner for the amendment.

The government's draft amendment of the copyright act lies 76th on the agenda of the current House session. The U.S. Government has tried to have the Thai Government push the house to deliberate the draft before 1 March 1988, when the United States will consider GSP for Thailand. There is not much time remaining before the current House session adjourns, and it is anticipated that the government will definitely push for the draft to be deliberated in the House on an urgent basis. For this reason, the House, with its 347 members, will have to make a decision that will put its future at stake. There are not many choices. It will have to vote on the government's draft or a compromise draft reached between the government and the Democrat Party. [passage omitted]

The number of votes from the opposition bloc, together with those of the Democrat Party and those members of the Social Action Party and the Chat Thai Party who oppose the draft, could reach 200. Thus, it is apparent that the draft will have difficulty passing the first reading unless the government agrees to allow a change in the

wording in the second reading—as sought by the Democrat Party draft—irrespective of what the United States wants. If this is not the case, the House consideration of the draft will have to be delayed.

The deliberation of the draft copyright law amendment could become a bomb that may explode any time leaving the government with no choice but to resign or dissolve the House.

Phinya Chuaiphot, a Social Action Party MP from Surat Thani, once said this to Democrat members: Earlier, the draft press bill was rejected and now the draft amendment of the copyright act will be difficult to pass. The House will have to be dissolved if it does not pass. This is a good assessment of the forthcoming political situation.

THAI RAT Column

BK080938 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 8 Nov 87 p 8

[Khom Khiu column: "Underling"]

[Text] A U.S. official recently said in Thailand that if the Thai parliament did not amend the copyright law to protect U.S. producers by 1 March 1988, his country would cut GSP privileges for Thai exports because of Thailand's trade surplus in relation to the United States.

As a result, the copyright law amendment has taken on an intense nature. The issue already commanded attention because three bills were put on the agenda in the current House session.

If the copyright amendment bill becomes law Thai manufacturers or users of products originating in the United States—such as medicine, translated materials, and video and voice tapes—will have to pay copyright fees. These fees may even cover computer software now being used in virtually every sector. For this reason, the repercussions will be great; that is why three bills—proposed by the government, the opposition, and a government coalition party—were tabled before the House.

The main issue lies in how much Thailand and the United States stand to gain or lose. Current Thai law only protects the products of countries that are members of the Berne convention, to which the United States does not belong.

The Thai Government's version of the amendment seeks protection for U.S. products especially in exchange for U.S. GSP privileges. Those opposing the bill claim that GSP privileges do not benefit Thai exports to the United States enough to warrant special concessions to that country. They have also pointed out that amendment of the law will be permanent, but GSP privileges are reviewed periodically. Thus, the whole issue is unfair.

Now that the Thai parliament appears to have been given a deadline by the U.S. official, coercion of parliament and national sovereignty have come into the picture to the extent that the House president once said: The United States is treating Thailand like its underling.

The opposition bloc has questioned whether the foreign minister hoped to gain something by his extensive lobbying for the bill or if he had given a tacit promise to the United States about it.

Various sectors have circulated information for or against the amendment. The Board of Trade even appealed to House members for a compromise to enable the bill to pass before the deadline set by the U.S. official in the interest of Thai exporters.

Looking back at the history of U.S. trade with other countries, industrialized countries such as Japan, Korea, and Taiwan once relied on GSP privileges. But their products that are now dominating the U.S. market are those that do not receive GSP privileges. A tariff reduction of between 2 and 10% is useful only for new products seeking entry into the U.S. market. Once products penetrate the market, the only essential factor is cost.

The major costs of Thai exports to the United States are labor and currency value in which Thailand continues to rank as the champion. A cut in the GSP would pose no problems for Thai products to continue undercutting their competitors' prices by comfortable margins.

We should recall that in the early stages of the Board of Investment, industries received extensive promotional privileges; this resulted in these industries failing to grow because of their dependence on tax privileges. They only began to grow after regulations were amended to cut their assistance.

The same applies to the GSP. There will be no growth if our industries continue to rely on it.

In the first 7 months of this year, Thai exports to the United States totaled about 30,000 million baht and U.S. exports to Thailand amounted to about 24,000 million baht, putting the Thai trade surplus in relation to the United States at about 6,000 million baht—about \$250 million—or only 0.0025 percent of the overall U.S. trade deficit during that period.

If we exclude the exports of electronic circuitry and canned tuna—which belong to U.S. investors in Thailand and amounted to about 6,000 million baht—there is virtually no surplus in Thai-U.S. trade.

In this situation, if coercion and trade give us a bad feeling, should we cancel the purchase of the F-16's and ask Big Chiu [General Chawalit Yongchaiyut] to replace them with a squadron of MiG's?

THE NATION Report

BK080108 Bangkok THE NATION in English
8 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] The controversial government bill on copyright amendment is expected to be re-classified as an urgent matter tomorrow so that it can be approved in its first reading in the House of Representatives before the National Assembly goes into recess at the end of this month, a Cabinet member said yesterday.

Deputy Communications Minister Sanan Khachonprasat said he expected the Government/National Assembly Coordinating Committee to endorse a Cabinet's request that the bill be considered as an urgent matter. The bill has been listed as a non-urgent item on the House agenda. It has little chance of reaching the House floor this month if it is not re-classified. The committee will meet tomorrow to consider the government request.

The Cabinet last Tuesday expressed support for Foreign minister Sitthi Sawetsila's plea to the House to treat the bill as an urgent matter because the national economic interests are at stake, noted Sanan who is also secretary-general of the Democrat Party.

"Even Prime minister Prem Tinsulanon has agreed that this is an urgent matter, Sanan added.

MP Trairong Suwannakhiri (Democrat, Songkhla) who is spokesman for the coordinating committee, said he will oppose any move to re-classify the bill.

"The government may bow to the US pressure but the elected legislature must operate as an independent body," he said, referring to reports that the US may remove Thailand from its Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) if Thailand does not pass a law to protect US copyrights.

However, Trairong added that government MPs will listen to any justification by the government on why the bill should be re-classified. The government must be able to show that Thailand will face a "crisis" if it does not treat the bill as an urgent matter, he said.

The GSP Interagency Trade Policy Staff Representative Office is holding hearings in Washington, D.C. on three petitions against Thailand from the Alliance of Intellectual Property Rights, the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, and the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO). The former two accused Thailand of violating American intellectual property rights and pharmaceutical patents while the AFL-CIO accused Thailand of labour rights violation and abuse.

The US has also urged Thailand to open its market for American exports, such as soyabean, and to improve protection on American trade marks and copyrights. Failing to comply with these requests will jeopardize the Thai eligibility for the GSP privileges.

The USTR [US trade representative] will submit his recommendations from the hearings to President Reagan for his decision on or about April 1 next year.

The Foreign Ministry has warned that Thailand is being watched as a "test case" to see whether President Reagan will follow the USTR's recommendations.

The Foreign Ministry has also said that Thailand should try to maintain its GSP eligibility because it has a good chance of taking more advantage of the programme. At present, about 500 out of about 3,000 items of Thai exports to the US are covered in the GSP which basically reduce US import duties. Exports from some newly-industrialized countries, such as Singapore, are expected to be graduated from the GSP because of the relatively high level of per capita income in these NICs when compared with other less-developed countries. Thailand will be in a good position to fill the gap left by the graduation of these NICs from the GSP.

Sanan urged fellow Democrats to "meet at half way" by voting for the passage of the bill in the first reading.

"We can change details of the bill when it is scrutinized in a House Committee in the second reading," he noted.

A group of Democrats, led by party spokeswoman Supatra Masdit, has submitted its own version of a copyright amendment that specifically excludes from copyright protection computer software and programmes.

When Deputy US Trade Representative Michael Smith visited Bangkok early last week, he was asked whether the USTR will recommend President Reagan to retain the Thai eligibility for GSP privileges if the House approves the bill only in principle in the first reading.

Smith said "whether the bill is passed at the first reading is not relevant to the situation that the two governments find themselves in."

"Briefly stated, our law, which provides for GSP, requires us to have certain things in place by around March 1 of 1988. And whether that date can be met is not within the power of the United States to do. That's largely within the overview of the Thai government," he told a press conference on Nov 3.

Parties To Consider Drafts

BK100229 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
10 Nov 87 PP 1, 3

[Text] The coalition parties yesterday decided not to re-classify the copyright amendment as an urgent matter although attempts will be made to pass the bill's first reading before Parliament goes into recess at the end of this month.

After deferring a decision for a week, the Government Parliamentary Coordinating Committee "unanimously" decided to accept in principle all three drafts of the amendment for consideration, committee spokesman Trairong Suwannakhiri (Democrat, Songkhla) said.

A special coalition party committee comprising 26 persons will be set up to scrutinise the three drafts, he said, adding that they must complete the work within 15 days after the House accepts the drafts for consideration.

The decision came amid strong criticism from some members over Deputy US Trade Representative Michael Smith's conduct and comments during his visit to Thailand last week which they said had heightened political tension on the issue. Apart from the government version which leaves the courts to decide the thorny issue of whether computer software should be protected, the Democrat and Prachakon Thai parties have their own versions listed on the House agenda.

The Democrat version specifically excludes software from protection while the Prachakon Thai version says that US privileges under the amendment should be equal to those granted signatories of the Berne Convention.

The government, Democrat and Prachakon Thai versions are listed as the 66th, 71st and 105th items respectively on the agenda.

Dr Trairong said he was confident all three drafts would be considered before Parliament goes into recess at the end of the month.

The government version would form the basis of the scrutiny, he said.

He expects no problems during consideration of the drafts as all parties would be able to express their views, he said.

"This is a good way out. All sides can scrutinise and consider the issue for the benefit of the country," he said.

Dr Trairong said the coalition committee felt the issue could be considered without re-classifying the bill as an urgent matter.

No explanations of the pros and cons were made during yesterday's meeting although the committee decided that the Foreign, Commerce and Education ministries should be responsible for answering questions in the House.

The spokesman said no consideration or discussion was made as to the "progress" deadline of March 1 set by the United States.

According to a coordinating committee source, Prathuang Wichanpricha (Chat Thai, Phitsanulok) opposed reclassifying the amendment as an urgent matter on the ground that it would effect the Government's stability.

The meeting agreed that Democrat Party leader Phichai Rattakun (Bangkok), who chairs the committee, should discuss the matter with House Speaker Chuan Likphai (Democrat, Trang), who has spoken out against reclassifying the amendment.

Science and Technology Minister Banyat Banthathan (Democrat, Surat Thani) told the meeting that Mr Chuan felt uneasy over the issue.

Mr Banyat told the meeting the House Speaker would not allow "outsiders" to put pressure on the House or to interfere with its freedom, the source said.

One committee member said when Deputy USTR Smith visited Thailand and met several top officials, his comments and announcement of the March 1 deadline had caused "tension" and created "an atmosphere of pressure" on the Government and Parliament, the source said.

Committee sources, however, said attempts would be made to speed up consideration of other items on the agenda.

When it was time to consider the government version, they said, the two other versions would be picked up and considered at the same time.

Prem Criticizes Rise in Protectionism

BK100129 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
10 Nov 87 p 13

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon yesterday warned that rising protectionism measures adopted by some developed countries will in the long run shatter the delicate balances of world trade.

In his inaugural address to the second general conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), Gen Prem billed the rise in protectionism in developed countries as the most disturbing element hampering the economic development of developing countries.

Protectionism, the Prime Minister said, was adopted as a stop-cure for developed countries' economic ailments.

"In the short run, this retreat from free trade can only provide temporary relief for developed countries. In the long run, however, it promises to shatter the delicate balances of world trade.

"In a final analysis, it also imposes an unnecessary burden, not only upon developing countries already reeling from the fall in commodities prices, but also upon all developed countries themselves.

"Thailand, as a country committed to open and liberal economic systems, urges all countries to support the position taken by the developing countries at UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) VII, stressing the need to strengthen the multilateral trading system by halting and reversing protectionism and dismantling all trade distortion," he insisted.

"Once a greater market transparency has been attained, only then can developing countries actively participate in world trade.

"Only with unresrtrained world trade can developing countries hope to make meaningful advances towards industrial development.

"Only with industrial development countries hope to make meaningful advances towards industrial development.

"Only with industrial development can we all hope to achieve a just and equitable economic and social order," Gen Prem said.

Another factor contributing to the economic plight of developing countries, Gen Prem said has been the chronic debt crisis which he noted has for the past decade cast a dark shadow over the economic development of developing countries.

"Struggling against the tide of an ever increasing debt burden, developing countries have found that their own industrial development programmes must either be postponed or abandoned."

In order to unshackle developing countries from this overbearing burden, he added that a mutually agreed, durable and equitable solution must be found within the framework of a growth-oriented cooperation strategy.

"Again, only then can developing countries fully realise their economic potential and be given a chance to succeed."

Editorial Hails Chinese Party Congress

BK071340 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 7 Nov 87 p 8

[Editorial: "China's New Image"]

[Text] The 13th CPC congress which ended early this month has brought the following changes to the PRC:

1. The transition of power from the old party leaders who ruled since Mao Zedong's time to a new generation of younger leaders.

2. Economic reform based on an open economic policy and the capitalist system as contained in the opening report by Zhao Ziyang, the acting party general secretary and prime minister.

These two changes constitute success for Deng Xiaoping, China's most important leader, who has been trying to transform China into a modern country after a long struggle in which he nearly lost his life trying to overcome obstacles.

Although Deng Xiaoping did not draw conclusions from mistakes made by the party at the current CPC congress, this was pointed out by Zhao Ziyang who stressed that the party must relentlessly pursue the economic reforms put forth by Deng Xiaoping.

Most of the 17 Political Bureau members elected by the party executive committee are young people of working age who support Deng Xiaoping's reform program. This indicates that an ideological change of an unprecedented and non-violent nature has taken place in China. It also reflects that the plan had been well prepared in advance by Deng Xiaoping for implementation.

From those changes, we can expect that, in the near future, China will have to adjust its economic and political structure to make them more flexible for administrative reasons as well as contacts with foreign countries. Anyway, there should not be a repeat of history when students staged an uprising demanding freedom prompting the Chinese Government to crush the demonstrators and sack Hu Yaobang from the party general secretaryship.

In terms of international relations, free-world countries should from now on be safe from ideological infiltration due to relations with China.

In short, the latest change in the PRC can be considered another big revolution in the CPC.

35 Vietnamese Boat People Arrive in Pattani

BK100225 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] Pattani—A group of 35 Vietnamese boat people landed in this southern province on Sunday afternoon after four days at sea.

In the group were 19 men, seven women, four boys and five girls.

They were found camping on a beach in Panare District, police said.

The refugees said they left Vietnam on November 4 to seek resettlement in a third country.

Mekong Patrol Arrests Refugee

*BK100219 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
10 Nov 87 p 4*

[Text] Nong Khai—A Vietnamese refugee was picked up by a patrol in the Mekong River before dawn yesterday as he was allegedly trying to slip back from Laos.

Police said a Mekong River patrol unit spotted Guang Nguyen Van rowing a small boat heading towards Ban Thing Dung, Phon Phisai district, at about 4 a.m. and made the arrest.

Guang who owns a garage in Phon Phisai district was later handed over to the district police and charged with illegally departing and entering the country.

Official on Conditions for CPT Revival

*BK100155 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
10 Nov 87 p 4*

[Text] Border Patrol Police assistant commissioner Pol Maj Gen [Police Major General] Michai Nukunkit warned yesterday that some government officials are creating social conditions which may help the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] revive.

Speaking to a press conference, Pol Maj Gen Michai said the CPT has never stopped exploiting social conditions that are favourable to its propaganda, although the party has been virtually defeated militarily and politically.

Pol Maj Gen Michai, however, did not specify which groups of government officials are creating the conditions.

He said only that the CPT is now conducting mass mobilisation among Vietnamese refugees in the North-east.

He also said at present a pro-Soviet Vietnam communist party, or the so-called New Party, is trying to conduct intelligence activities along the Thai-Lao border in Chiang Rai, Nan, Mukdahan and Ubon Ratchathani provinces.

Asked to comment about the release of some CPT members who were arrested in the April swoop, Pol Maj Gen Michai said he believed the military had taken the action after careful consideration.

Army Frees Five Communist Suspects

*BK071149 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
7 Nov 87 p 3*

[Text] Five communist suspects, including two politburo members of the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT), were officially released in a ceremony at the First Army's Karunyathep Centre 217 in Muang District of Nakhon Pathom Province yesterday.

The suspects, arrested in April and detained at the centre for the past 45 days, are Prachuap Ruangrat, 67, Sin Toemlim, 63, Wibun Chenchaiwat, 61, Chamnan Ban-chongliang, 55, and Nopphadon Phakdi, 33.

The CPT suspects refused to speak to the Press during the ceremony presided over by Lt-Gen Arun Pariwat-tham, director for civilian affairs of the Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC).

According to a press statement, Prachuap alias Sayam, a native of Chumphon, will return to his family in Ubon Ratchathanai while Sin alias Prawat, a native of Trang Province, will return to Nakhon Si Thammarat to resume a business.

Both men were politburo members of the CPT.

Wibun alias Thuang, a native of Bangkok, will return to Udon Thani Province and sell stationery while Chamnan alias Chamni, a native of Nakhon Si Thammarat, will return to Prachuap Khiri Khan and work in a minibus business.

Nopphadon alias Sawai, a Hmong from Sayaboury Province in Laos, will return to the North and live with relatives.

Nopphadon had no education until he joined the CPT in Nan Province.

Although the five were shown to the Press, officials did not identify who the suspects were.

In a five-minute speech, Prachuap, who represented the group, said they were well-treated and thanked the Government for giving them a chance.

Earlier, Lt-Gen Arun said it is high time that people with different ideologies joined hands in national development under democratic institutions.

He said the five were among a group of 18 people arrested last April and that the remaining 13 would be released later.

Vietnam

Do Muoi, USSR's Kakhlov Address Hanoi Rally
BK091413 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Report with recorded portions on a "grand meeting" held at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall, Hanoi, on the afternoon of 6 November to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution]

[Summary] A grand meeting was held this afternoon, 6 November, at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi by the CPV Central Committee, the VFF Central Committee, the Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship Association, and the Hanoi Municipal CPV Committee to mark the 70th Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR] anniversary.

Present at the meeting were members of the CPV Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, the VFF Central Committee, the Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship Association, and the Hanoi Municipal CPV Committee. Also on hand were representatives of various organs, political parties, mass organizations at the center and in Hanoi, the Armed Forces, and people of all strata in the capital. Also taking part were the diplomatic corps, cadres of the Soviet Embassy in Vietnam, and Soviet specialists currently working in our country.

"Participating in the Presidium of the meeting were Comrades Truong Chinh and Pham Van Dong, advisers to the CPV Central Committee; Vo Chi Cong, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State; Do Muoi, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPV Central Committee; and many other members of the Political Bureau and Secretariat, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers." Also joining the Presidium were Soviet Ambassador Kachin and Kakhlov, vice president of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Association and head of the visiting Soviet delegation.

"After the opening speech by Comrade Vo Chi Cong, Comrade Do Muoi, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, made a speech:

[Begin Do Muoi recording] "Dear comrades and friends, today, together with the people of the Soviet Union and progressive mankind, with great joy and profound gratitude, our people celebrate the 70th anniversary of the socialist October Revolution, the greatest revolution in history, which opened the way to liberate nations and the whole of mankind, ushering in a new era—that of the transition from capitalism to socialism on the world scale.

"Our venerated and beloved President Ho Chi Minh said: Like a radiant sun, the October Revolution has shed light on the five continents, awakening millions and

millions of oppressed and exploited people on earth. There has been no other revolution in human history with comparably great and profound significance. [applause] The world situation over the past 70 years has further brought out the greatness and enormous international significance of the October Revolution. In an important report entitled "October and Restructuring: The Revolution Continues" presented on 2 November 1987 on the occasion of the solemn 70th anniversary of the October Revolution, Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed: The October Revolution was truly as glorious as the dawn of mankind. It was a revolution of the people and for the people, a revolution for man and for his emancipation and development.

"In the 70 years since the October Revolution, under the leadership of the Communist Party, the people of the Soviet Union have overcome extremely severe trials and have demonstrated the immense vitality and marvelous power of development of the new system as can be seen in the splendid exploits in the two patriotic wars, in the extraordinary achievements in socialist construction, and in the invincible struggle against against war-mongering imperialist forces to defend and develop the achievements of the October Revolution and to safeguard world peace. Today, the Soviet Union has become a mighty socialist country with modern industry, developed agriculture, advanced science and technology, the reliable mainstay of the revolutionary movement and all nations who are struggling to regain national independence, democracy, peace, and social progress.

"With their great achievements and their noble sacrifices over the past 7 decades the communists, working class, and people of the Soviet Union have won the respect, love, and confidence of the large masses of people in all countries of the world. [applause] [end recording]

"Comrade Do Muoi's address then hailed the untiring efforts of the Soviet party and state to implement their policy of peace and praised the peace initiatives taken by the Soviet Union over the past 3 years to build a nuclear-free world of peace, progress, and cooperation. It recalled the October Revolution's role in and great influence on our country's revolution and extolled the solidarity of and precious assistance given by the party, government, and people of the Soviet Union to the Vietnamese people. It dealt with a broad, nationwide mass emulation movement for achievements to honor the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution and pointed out the efforts of our entire party and people over the past 10 years to overcome the difficulties and obstacles step by step, thereby taking the country forward in accordance with the spirit of the sixth party congress resolution.

"Comrade Do Muoi went on:

[Begin recording] "Our entire party and people must make an all-out effort and strive staunchly, persistently, courageously, and creatively to renovate our way of thinking, work style, organization, and cadres so as to overcome the difficulties, to gradually stabilize the situation, and to create the basis for further advance. We have every reason to believe firmly that with their traditions of industrious and courageous fighting and labor, with the correct contents of the resolutions of the sixth national party congress, with the great assistance of the Soviet Union and other developed socialist countries, and with our country's all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other CEMA member countries, our people will certainly be able to overcome all difficulties and steadily advance in their cause of building a new, decent, and happy life. [applause]

"In the new revolutionary stage, we must continue to strengthen our solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, and consolidate and promote our special relations with the fraternal people of Laos and Cambodia. We must continuously consolidate our friendship and cooperation with India and other nonaligned countries and strongly support the struggle for independence, peace, and development of the Asian, African, and Latin American countries. We are ready to broaden cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit with all other countries in the world.

"We fully support the 27 August 1987 statement on the national reconciliation policy of the PRK Government and its 8 October 1987 statement on the main contents of a political solution to Cambodia. These statements have once again shown the correct stand and good-will attitude of the PRK and created a firm basis for a political solution to the Cambodia issue in the highest interests of the Cambodian people with consideration for the legitimate interests of all parties concerned, thus effectively contributing to creating an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence in Southeast Asia.

"Always treasuring our traditional friendship with the Chinese people and attaching great importance to the long-term interests of the two nations, we once again affirm our policy of normalizing relations with the PRC in the interests of the people of the two countries and of peace and security in Asia, the Pacific, and elsewhere in the world. We consistently hope and believe that a durable, friendly, and neighborly relationship of a close neighborhood will replace and eliminate the tense confrontation of past years. Our entire people, motivated by the spirit of independence, sovereignty, peace, and friendship, will persistently strive for normalization of Sino-Vietnamese relations.

"Dear comrades and friends, on the occasion of this solemn 70th anniversary of the GOSR, we wish the fraternal people of the Soviet Union under the leadership of the glorious CPSU successful achievement of the great tasks set forth by their 27th party congress, thereby

taking the Soviet Union to a period of ever more brilliant development, turning it into a reliable mainstay of peace and revolution of the people throughout the world." [applause] [end recording]

Next, Comrade Vo Chi Cong invited Comrade Kakhalov, head of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Association delegation, to make a speech. In his address, Comrade Kakhalov pointed to the great significance of the October Revolution, cited the great achievements in all fields recorded by the Soviet people over the past 70 years, and especially emphasized the current restructuring in the Soviet Union. Comrade Kakhalov brought out the correct foreign policy of the Soviet party and government. Comrade Kakhalov said:

[Begin recording in Russian fading into Vietnamese translation] "Dear comrades, in the year of the 70th anniversary of the GOSR, we can see all the more clearly the close relationship between the Russian October Revolution and the Vietnamese August revolution. Lenin's doctrine has become the lodestar for the Vietnamese people in their hard and protracted struggle against colonialism and imperialism for national and social liberation. The Soviet people take great pride in the fact that, in all stages of this struggle, the party of Lenin and the homeland of the October Revolution have always been on the side of the heroic Vietnamese people. Throughout its long history, the Soviet-Vietnamese relationship has been a special model of proletarian internationalism in action. The relations between our two countries are reflected in our sincere concern for each other's achievements and our desire to help and support each other in resolving the tasks imposed in the course of socialist and communist construction.

"At the present stage, the relations between our two parties and countries encompass a combination of close ties and effective cooperation in all fields—political, ideological, economic, cultural, scientific, technological, and more. The fraternal alliance between the CPSU and the CPV is the soul, the main force serving as the foundation for Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation. The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the SRV, signed in Moscow in November 1978, which affirmed the main principles and orientations of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation, opened up a new stage in the relations between the people of our two countries." [applause] [end recording]

Comrade Kakhalov then pointed out the great potentials of and prospects for Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation as reflected in the talks between Comrade General Secretaries Gorbachev and Nguyen Van Linh. In conclusion, he said:

[Begin Kakhalov recording] "Exerting an effective impact on the process of the development of Soviet-Vietnamese relations in all domains—that is the task laid

down by our two communist parties for the mass and social organizations of our two countries, the Soviet-Vietnamese and Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship Associations.

"In past years, the two associations have made great efforts to become effective assistants of the CPSU and CPV in educating the Soviet and Vietnamese working masses in unshakable friendship, fraternity, solidarity, and socialist internationalism. The month of Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship currently observed in Vietnam will be a significant contribution to the cause of promoting closer relations and better mutual understanding between the people of our two countries as well as to the encouragement of exchanges of experience in socialist and communist construction.

"May I wish all the working people of the SRV under the leadership of their seasoned and experienced vanguard, the CPV, successful implementation of the resolution of the Sixth CPV Congress and new achievements in the cause of building a powerful and prosperous Vietnam, the impregnable outpost of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia.

"Long live the Great October Socialist Revolution!

"May the unshakable fraternal friendship and monolithic solidarity between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples be constantly consolidated and developed!" [applause]

After Comrade Kakhlov ended his speech, Comrades Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, Vo Chi Cong, Do Muoi, and Nguyen Huu Tho successively embraced him in a show of warm affection. On behalf of the Presidium, Comrade Vo Chi Cong then declared the meeting closed.

Nguyen Van Linh Greets Tanzania's Nyerere
BK091609 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 9—Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, has extended his congratulations to Julius Nyerere on his re-election as president of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party

Army Commander Disciplined for Embezzling
BK061447 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Oct 87, p 1

[Report by Tran Loi, secretary of the Pac Bo Army Corps party committee]

[Text] In issue No 9469 on 6 October 1987, *Quan Doi Nhan Dan* published an article entitled "State Property" [Plus] Soldiers' Labor, [Equals] the Division Commander's House", by Comrade Hien Minh, in which he condemned Division Commander Colonel Be Ich Quan for taking advantage of his position and authority to build his own houses with the use of state property, his unit's facilities, and his troops' labor. We welcome the publication of this matter by the press, enabling public opinion to condemn this colonel for embezzling and expropriating socialist property and for conferring on himself a special right and privilege.

For our own part as the responsible unit, we find that what was reflected by the readers is totally true and that all the data presented by the press is accurate. Prior to the publication of this article, our unit had already reviewed the matter and proposed that the higher echelons take strict disciplinary action against Comrade Quan. The higher echelons had handed down a decision to discipline Comrade Be Ich Quan by expelling him from the CPV, relieving him of his position as division commander, and recovering the two houses he built mainly with the troops' labor and materials, facilities, and oil and gasoline of the state. We will reimburse Comrade Quan for his part of the expense—incurred by him—in the construction of these houses and, at the same time, will supply him with a quantity of materials for building another house with the money he has as stipulated in Resolution No 47/BQP.

The Military Commission of the party Central Committee has criticized various party committee echelons of the Army Corps concerned for this matter. Meanwhile, leaders and commanders of various subordinate units have scrupulously reviewed laxity and indecisiveness in the management of cadres, especially high-ranking cadres, and party members.

Responding to the column "Things That Must Be Done Immediately," we have continued and will continue to examine and deal with deviant and degenerate cadres and party members and step up education and management activities to improve the quality and status of party members and maintain party discipline and Army discipline, thereby helping to restore order and discipline in society.

Australia

Hayden on 'New Measures' for Christmas Isle *BK080712 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Nov 87*

[Text] Australia's foreign minister, Mr Hayden, says he would like to see a visible Australian presence maintained on Christmas Island in the Indian Ocean. However, he says it need not necessarily be a military one. Mr Hayden was commenting on reports the federal government intends to establish a military presence on Christmas Island. Mr Hayden says he is not aware of specific plans for Christmas Island which once had a superphosphate industry. He says now that this is closed down, new measures may be necessary.

Mr Hayden says the island which has a population of about 2,000 has a good airstrip which he believes is used from time to time by military aircraft.

Fiji

Government Accepts Australian Medical Aid *BK080704 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Nov 87*

[Text] Fiji has accepted an Australian Government offer of continued medical aid through a nongovernment agency. The offer was made last week on humanitarian grounds by the Australian foreign minister, Mr Hayden. *Australian Associated Press* [AAP] says Fiji's military government rejected an Australian suggestion that the Red Cross act as an intermediary, but agreed to a separate proposal for the Fiji Council of Social Services to administer the aid.

AAP says that continuing the aid through an intermediary will avoid the question of Australia recognizing the new Fiji regime. The agreement will save the jobs and work programs of six Australian doctors within Fiji under the Australian Staffing Assistance Scheme which has been threatened by Australia's suspension of all aid to Fiji.

Under the scheme, the Australian Government tops up the salaries of Australians working in Fiji to the level which they would be earning at home.

Emergency Measures for Economic Recovery *BK090704 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 9 Nov 87*

[Text] Fiji's military government says it will implement emergency measures to help the country's economic recovery in the 1988 budget to be announced soon. The information minister, Ratu Inoke Kubuabola, says the 22-member Council of Ministers now running Fiji had

closely examined the state of the economy. He said the council had agreed to implement emergency measures in the budget following the economic decline resulting from the two military coups.

Ratu Inoke said also that the government was exploring alternative aid sources following the suspension of assistance from a number of countries, including Australia and New Zealand. He added that the government was determined to make Fiji an attractive center for investment and was reviewing the current incentive packages offered investors.

Mining Investment Policy 'To Continue' *BK070758 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Nov 87*

[Text] Companies mining or exploring for minerals in Fiji have been assured that the present policy on mining investment will continue. The minister for mineral resources, Mr Sakeasi Butadroka, gave the assurance in a meeting in Suva with representatives of 17 companies holding mineral exploration licenses.

The Ministry of Information said the meeting followed concern by the mining companies of possible changes in legislation covering the mining sector and that Mr Butadroka emphasized there would not be changes.

He said, however, the government now required a percentage of royalties from minerals covered by the present legislation to be transferred to native Fijians.

The Ministry of Lands and Mineral Resources said Fiji's gold potential and favorable mining legislation and policies on investment had attracted many mining companies to Fiji. A spokesman for the ministry said explorations had reached an advanced stage in two areas which showed good prospects for gold.

French Polynesia

State of Emergency Ends; Strike Unresolved *BK061216 Hong Kong AFP in English 1207 GMT 6 Nov 87*

[Text] Papeete, French Polynesia, Nov 6(AFP)—Authorities have lifted a state of emergency in this Pacific territory, but heavy deployments of security forces remain and a dock strike, which sparked violence late last month lingers unresolved.

The French High Commission here allowed the state of emergency to lapse Thursday (early Friday GMT) at the end of a maximum period of 12 days. Any further period would have required a vote in the Territorial Assembly.

The state of emergency, banning public gatherings, was the last of the measures imposed after the October 23 flareup of violence to be lifted. A curfew was lifted Sunday and liquor outlets were allowed to reopen Monday.

The clashes broke out after security forces attempted to lift a blockade of Papeete port by striking dockers, who are demanding that extra manpower be taken on to service France's nearby nuclear test site at Mururoa Atoll.

Some 15 people were injured, scores of shops and houses were wrecked by the rioters and nearly 100 alleged looters arrested.

Although the territory has been calm since then, heavy security deployments remain: With gendarmerie squadrons flown in from Paris and New Caledonia, there are some 500 gendarmes on patrol against normally fewer than 90. Some 200 foreign legionnaires are still staking out the volatile dock area.

The strike is slowing up traffic in the port, with only a handful of non-strikers keeping things ticking over with the help of the army. Despite appeals from union leaders and the church, no negotiations appear in sight.

New Zealand

Labor Party Meeting Urges ANZUS Withdrawal

*BK090652 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 9 Nov 87*

[Text] The New Zealand Labor Party conference has passed a recommendation calling on the government to give immediate formal notice to withdraw from the ANZUS defense treaty with Australia and United States. The move was opposed by Minister of Defense Mr Tizard who said New Zealand had no obligation under ANZUS except for consultations.

Mr Tizard said New Zealand was not committed to any military intervention under the treaty. However, Labor Party delegates overwhelmingly supported the call to withdraw formally from ANZUS.

New Zealand was effectively suspended from ANZUS last year after the government banned visits of American nuclear-armed or -powered warships.

Diplomatic Relations Planned With Nicaragua

*BK090808 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0700 GMT 9 Nov 87*

[Text] New Zealand is to establish diplomatic relations with Nicaragua and four other Central American nations. The foreign minister, Mr Marshall, said the move demonstrated New Zealand's support for the Central American peace plan signed in August by Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Honduras.

Mr Marshall said the plan offered the best hope to end in the conflicts in Central America.

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